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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Iran executes 9 military men

TEHRAN, June 2 (Agencies) — Nine more military and police personnel were executed in Iran Saturday morning, according to the official Pars News Agency.

Pars said eight men, including three generals, were killed by firing squads early Saturday morning in the cities of Ahvaz and Masjed Soleiman in southern Iran. A ninth was executed in Tabriz.

The generals were identified as Gen. Gholam Hossein Sham Tabrizi, the former commander of the Khuzestan 92nd armored division, and the former military governor of Ahvaz, Brig. Gen. Hashem Houshmand Hamedani, the former chief of police in Khuzestan province, and Gen. Choham Hussein Alai, the former commander of Masjed Soleiman.

The agency added that Alai was sent to Masjed Soleiman to be executed there for the "numerous crimes" he had allegedly committed there.

The news agency added that the Islamic revolutionary court which sentenced the men to death was chaired by Ayatollah Sadeq

Khalakhan, a senior religious judge of Iran's revolutionary justice.

The state radio said a police major, Maghsoud Hagh-Shenas was charged with killing and torturing innocent persons, and executed in the northwestern city of Tabriz.

The latest deaths bring to 255 the total number of those placed in front of firing squads since the February revolution.

In Khorramshahr meanwhile, about 3,000 Iranian Arabs marched through the streets of the city Saturday to protest against government action in recent fighting between Persian and Arab communities here.

There were no incidents, however, and green-uniformed revolutionary guard reinforcements from Tehran ordered Persian youths on rooftops to stay out of sight during the demonstration.

At one point, the Arabs tried to break through the cordon of stewards to march on the city's heavily guarded main mosque, but were restrained.

Sources in the city said two Arabs were killed and six wounded on a similar demonstration Friday when local militia opened fire.

A few food shops opened Saturday for the first time since fighting began Thursday.

Local Iranians wearing white face masks to prevent recognition in this city of 150,000 and totting standard army issue automatic rifles manned sandbagged positions on street corners, but there were fewer than Friday.

Loud speakers at the mosque broadcast appeals for people not to shoot and to stay calm. The appeals were made in both Persian and Arabic.

In Tehran, unofficial head of state Ayatollah Khomeini came under public attack Saturday for the first time since he assumed leadership of the Iranian revolution last February.

In an open letter to the 79-year-old religious and revolutionary leader, the center-left National Democratic Front (NDF) accused him of interfering directly in both domestic and foreign affairs.

The attack came as Khomeini began a one-week break from all private and public engagements because of what was officially described as tiredness.

Iran oil drop due to local market

TEHRAN, June 2 (R) — The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) said Saturday a reported drop in production reflected decreased internal consumption due to the onset of summer weather.

A spokesman said the Tehran refinery was closed for two or three weeks' routine maintenance. It produced 200,000 barrels a day on average during its last week of operation towards the end of May.

Onshore production in Khuzestan province was about 3.4 million barrels a day and a further 500,000 barrels were being produced offshore, he said.

At the beginning of last month, NIOC reported daily production of about 4.1 million barrels. The amount now available for export was around 3.4 million barrels a day, the spokesman said.



BUS PLANT: Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz (third from right) is flanked by Dr. Ghazi Pharaon (right) and Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosabi at the opening of the first Saudi bus assembly plant in Mecca Saturday.

Fawaz opens plant for buses in Mecca

MECCA, June 2 (SPA) — Governor of Mecca Prince Fawaz opened the first Saudi bus assembly plant here Saturday.

In his address the prince reiterated the government's support of private industrial investment and said both the public and private sectors were involved in the Kingdom's industrialization program.

Prince Fawaz said the government of King Khaled "looks forward" to more industrial projects by the private sector.

He said he was pleased to learn that the assembly's personnel were determined to do their best for the development of the bus industry.

Dr. Ghazi Pharaon, chairman of the plant's board, said the factory, set up at a cost of SR 60

million, will produce 900 buses a year and that production will rise to 1,500 in the future.

Dr. Pharaon lauded the government for its liberal assistance for the country's private sector.

Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosabi also spoke at the occasion and commended the state's efforts toward industrialization. He urged citizens to encourage local industries and promote local products.

King Khaled last year opened the first truck assembly, The National Automobile Industries Co., a joint Saudi-West German venture produces heavy duty trucks at its plant north of Jeddah.

The Mecca bus assembly is a joint venture with a U.S. company.

Tunisians, Naif stress mutual ties

TUNIS, June 2 (SPA) — Saudi Interior Minister Prince Naif arrived here Saturday on an official visit at the invitation of the Tunisian Interior Minister Dr. Safawi Hanabli.

He was met at the airport by his host, Sheikh Abdul Rahman Al-Omran, Saudi ambassador in Tunis; Qassem Abu Sininah, ambassador to the Kingdom and several other state officials.

Prince Naif said he was happy at his visit, during which he will confer with Tunisian officials on matters of mutual interest.

He said that this visit would offer him "an opportunity to get acquainted with the Tunisian people whom he loved and admired deeply." He stressed the importance of the brotherly meetings which were in the best interests of both the Arab and Islamic nations.

In a welcoming speech, Dr. Hanabli said Prince Naif's visit to his second home would be an opportune time to discuss matters of common interest in the field of security and to further strengthen the existing relations between the two countries.

After his Tunisian tour, Prince Naif will fly to Paris to pay a similar visit to France.

Meanwhile, French Ambassador in Jeddah Michel Jean has stressed the significance of Prince Naif's visit to France. He said it would open new vistas for fruitful cooperation and further consolidate the strong bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries.

He said the government and people of France welcomed Prince Naif's visit and added that he was confident the visit would further strengthen Franco-Saudi solidarity.

Earlier Saturday, Prince Naif was seen off at Riyadh International Airport by Prince Sattam, deputy governor of Riyadh; Prince Ahmed, deputy minister of the interior; Dr. Ibrahim Al-Awaji, interior undersecretary and several high-ranking officials.

Syrian, Iraqi leaders to finalize unity plan

BEIRUT, June 2 (R) — The presidents of Syria and Iraq will meet soon to discuss final plans for uniting their two countries, Syrian Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar said in an interview published Saturday.

Iskandar was quoted by "Al-

Mustaqbal," a Paris-based Lebanese weekly magazine, as saying: "We have reached the final stage of preparing the constitutional formula for this unity."

The minister did not disclose the date or the venue of the summit talks.

The neighboring countries apparently ended more than a decade of hostility last October by signing a pact for joint action, in response to Egyptian-Israeli peace moves.

Government officials in Damascus and Baghdad have said the ultimate goal was full political and constitutional union in a single state under one president.

On Saturday a senior Iraqi official arrived in Damascus to discuss unity plans.

Tareq Aziz, a member of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council (RCC), told reporters he would deliver a message from President Ahmad Hassan Bakr to Syrian President Hafez Assad.

He made the call in an interview with the Paris-based weekly, "Al-Mustaqbal," reported Saturday by the Sudan News Agency (Suna).

In the interview, President Numeiri called for an urgent Arab summit conference to be convened in Mecca, to discuss developments in the Arab world and formulate a strategy for joint Arab action.

He said he would be sending invitations to Arab heads of state next week for the conference in the Islamic holy city, whose spiritual status, he said, would inspire Arab leaders to make decisions beneficial to the Arab nation.

"If the Arabs leave things as they are they will be seeing the end of what is left of the Arab cause. The Arabs have no definite and unified strategy," he said.

Asked if he would support a move to transfer Arab League

Land return to quiet Arabs, senators say

ISMAILIA, Egypt, June 2 (Agencies) — President Anwar Sadat is confident that Israel's turning over of territory to Egypt will dispel Arab doubts about the peace treaty, two U.S. Senators said Saturday.

"I think he feels that from the meeting in El Arish and the fact that territory is actually being turned over and all the Arab world is seeing it that it is causing a shift in opinion," Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., told reporters after a one-hour meeting with Sadat.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., said the Egyptian leader's "optimistic that the peace treaty being implemented and Israel actually turning over territory to Egypt is going to change the psychological climate not only in Israel and Egypt but also in the Arab world."

Sadat is vacationing in his rest house on the Suez Canal after last weekend's meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin which followed Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai desert capital of El Arish.

U.S. and Israeli negotiators arrive Egypt next week to lay the groundwork for the second round of Palestinian autonomy talks in Alexandria which opened in Israel last month.

Chiles hinted that Sadat was also optimistic that progress could be made in the talks, even though Egypt is insisting on Palestinian sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza which Israel has flatly rejected.

"He feels there are going to be some changes in the future in regard to the autonomy talks and he is optimistic that they are going to go well," Chiles said.

The senators avoided questions about whether Sadat had urged the United States to recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization as a way of encouraging Palestinian participation in the talks.

"We talked in general about the Palestinians," Nunn said. "It is obvious to me that Sadat is committed to a comprehensive peace and he has not visualized a separate treaty."

In Cairo, a report said Egypt is considering the idea of an all-African peace keeping force to supervise the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai if the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Forces (UNEF) there is not renewed.

The authoritative Cairo newspaper "Al-Ahram" said Saturday Egypt would hold urgent talks with a number of African states to sound out their readiness to take part in the force. It would carry out all the tasks entrusted to UNEF, whose mandate expires on July 23.

The newspaper said Friday that Egypt would ask Scandinavian, African, Asian and Latin American countries to form a peace-keeping force.

It said there were reports the Soviet Union would veto the renewal of UNEF's mandate.

Foundations of a new pan-Arab organization to be set up "above the ruins of the old league."

"It is only then that Sudan would consider joining the Arab League," Numeiri said.

He said the proposed summit would examine implementing resolutions adopted by the Algiers and Rabat Arab summits on the Arab cause and the Palestinian question in particular.

Sudan has been a supporter of President Anwar Sadat's peace initiatives with Israel.

But the president's reference to the Algiers and Rabat summits which declared the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians implied criticism of Sadat's proposals for Palestinian autonomy under Israel.

During the visit earlier this week of U.S. Senator Jacob Javits, Numeiri said, according to officials here, that while Sudan sided with peace efforts in the region, it abided by the principle of Arab solidarity in reaching a settlement, rather than a separate solution.

Relations between Cairo and Moscow had been at a very low ebb for several years and the Soviet Union has sharply criticized the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty worked out with United States help.

"Al-Ahram" gave no reason however for the apparent change of the Egyptian government's mind on the possible participants in the force.

"Al-Ahram" said an all-African force would "ward off the threat of foreign interventions in the continent's affairs," and would give Egypt and Organization of African Unity (OAU) members more chance to concentrate on a solution to the Palestinian problem.

It said Egyptian Minister of

State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali is expected to have contacts with African ambassadors in Cairo and might also pay visits to a number of African capitals to discuss the formation of the force.

It added that the issue is likely to be finally discussed during next month's OAU summit in Monrovia, Liberia.

It was not clear however whether the question of the African peace-keeping force would be discussed during talks expected to start in Cairo on Monday between Ghali and Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan.

The main topic in Dayan's talks would be arrangements related to the decision to open borders between Egypt and Israel.

Imam of Gaza slain 'for supporting treaty'

TEL AVIV, June 2 (Agencies) — The Imam (religious leader) of the occupied Gaza Strip was stabbed to death Friday night, police said.

Sheikh Hashem Husandar has repeatedly expressed support for Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace moves.

Husandar, 63, was stabbed once in the back as he was going home from his mosque and died instantly, Israeli radio reported.

The Israeli military government in Gaza launched an investigation into the slaying, which seemed certain to inhibit Gazans from supporting the Palestinian autonomy plan now being negotiated between Israel and Egypt.

Husandar led delegations from Gaza to Cairo twice to express support for President Sadat, thereby bucking the Palestine Liberation Organization's rejection of Sadat's peace initiative.

When the Associated Press interviewed the Imam last fall, two Israeli soldiers sat in his home and an Israeli army jeep was parked nearby to guard against the threats he had received.

Husandar said then that he trusted Sadat and believed that "many in Gaza" agreed with him that "Sadat will bring peace."

The Imam was voicing an opinion which other Gazans said was "suicide," and many people shunned him, fearing to associate themselves with a man clearly

marked for trouble. At the same time, Israeli news media focused on him as evidence that some people in Gaza would support Palestinian autonomy.

Last spring Husandar issued a statement supporting the idea of an independent Palestinian state, which is the goal of the PLO, but this did not stop the threat against his life.

In Beirut at Palestinian command organization said Saturday that Husandar had been executed by Palestinians because of his support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) said Saturday that all other collaborators with the Israeli self-rule plan for Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip would meet the same fate.

"The execution of treacherous agent Hashem Husandar at the hands of the people in the Gaza Strip is the just punishment that is carried out by our Palestinian people against all agents of the occupation and Egyptian authorities who are involved in the self-rule plan," the DFLP statement said.

The statement did not specify which Palestinian organization had been involved.

But it said the Imam's fate "is precisely the fate of his fellow collaborators in the self-rule plan aimed at liquidation" of the Palestinian cause.

Another deadlock likely in Italian election today

ROME, June 2 (R) — Italy's two leading political parties made election-eve appeals to the country's 42 million voters Saturday in a final attempt to break an impasse between the Christian Democrats and the Communists.

But despite public opinion polls predicting Communist losses and corresponding gains for the Christian Democrats a mood of skepticism prevailed that the results Sunday and Monday would produce deadlock.

"Strengthen the Christian Democrats to allow changes in freedom," the banner headline of the Christian Democratic party paper "Il Popolo" read.

"Vote Communist to defeat the forces of conservatism and to save and renew Italy," the Communist daily "L'Unita" urged.

But with none of the parties expected to win an absolute majority most politicians privately agreed that the election would serve only to determine the strength of the major parties for the post-election bargaining for a new government.

Italians flocked to the beaches in summer weather Saturday and there were no reports of the political violence of the earlier part of the campaign.

Most of the 28 parties and joint tickets mobilized their supporters in final rallies across the country.

Communist leader Enrico Berlinguer told a mass rally in Rome that the participation of his party in government would not carry the slightest risk to democracy or Italy's position in Europe.

Christian Democratic party officials reiterated it could not envisage a power-sharing agreement with the Communists "whose opinions and visions are completely different to ours."

The two statements again illustrated that the elections are not being fought on specific issues but on the question of whether or not the Communists should be granted cabinet seats in a coalition government.

Both parties finished only four per cent apart in voting three years ago.

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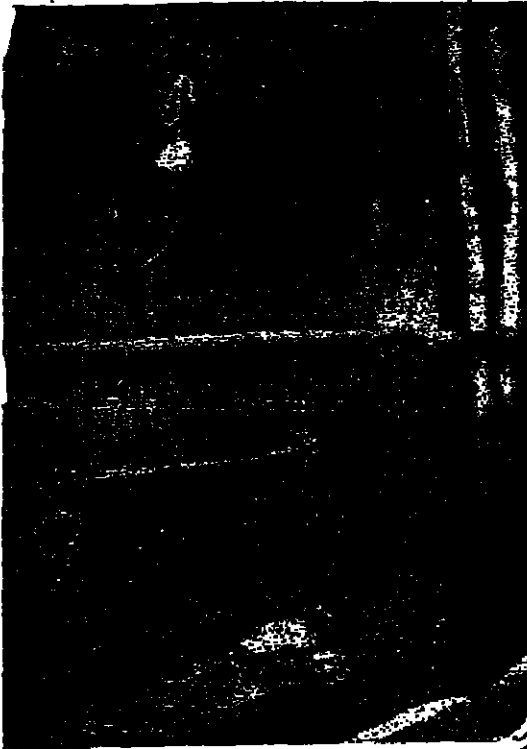
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President Ahidjo

Cameroon leader due here today as King's guest

RIYADH, June 2 (SPA) — The President of Cameroon, Ahmad Ahidjo, is due to arrive here Sunday on an official visit to Saudi Arabia at the invitation of King Khaled.

President Ahidjo will be guest of honor at a dinner to be given by the King Sunday night. Formal talks will be held Monday after which the president will leave for Jeddah in order to perform the out-of-season Pilgrimage in Mecca and to visit the Holy Prophet's Mosque in Medina.

Leaves for Argentina

Farm minister signs deals for Danish expert services

COPENHAGEN, June 2 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh ended a three-day visit to Denmark Saturday during which he signed two agreements covering Danish consultancy services to the ministry.

The agreements were signed with the Danish government which is already providing experts for the ministry on dairy farming and stock-breeding.

Dr. Al-Sheikh was to hold a similar round of talks in Argentina this week.

Dr. Al-Sheikh said here that agriculture was receiving greater attention since Saudi Arabia was intent on broadening its sources of revenue from simple crude oil sales.

Dr. Al-Sheikh told a press conference that this thinking had prompted the Kingdom to invest heavily in industrial and agricultural schemes.

Saudi Arabia is adopting the most advanced technology in

developing its agricultural and animal resources, he said.

He praised Denmark's experience in capital-intensive agriculture and stock-breeding and the cooperation that had become possible.

Dr. Al-Sheikh also held talks with officials on developing industries based on agriculture.

Denmark is already managing a number of dairies here on a turn-key basis.

He left Riyadh last Wednesday for a ten-day tour of Denmark and Argentina at the invitation of the two countries' agriculture ministers.

He is accompanied by a number of businessmen and senior officials from his ministry.

PTT aide leads mission to communications talks

RIYADH, June 2 (SPA) — Saudi Arabia is to seek increased access to international radio frequencies and greater coordination at a meeting of world telecommunications officials which begins in Geneva Monday.

Deputy PTT Minister for Telegraph Dr. Ibrahim Obaid left here for Geneva Saturday at the head of a ministry delegation to the administrative council of the International Telecommunications Federation, a United Nations affiliate body.

The meetings, which are

scheduled to last until June 22, will discuss coordination in the allocation of frequencies and hear a report from an advisory committee on telegraph and telephones.

The council consists of 35 ITF members and is the senior body after the plenary conference of deputies, which meets every five years.

Saudi Arabia became a member of the council in 1973 on election from the full conference.

The council will also hear a report from the federation's secretary general.

Kingdom costliest place for visitors, U.N. claims

UNITED NATIONS, June 2 (R) — Saudi Arabia is the most expensive place in the world to visit, according to the United Nations.

Ireland is the cheapest. The U.N. this week published a revised table of the subsistence allowances it provides for traveling officials. In Saudi Arabia, they will get \$129 a day compared with only \$30 in Ireland.

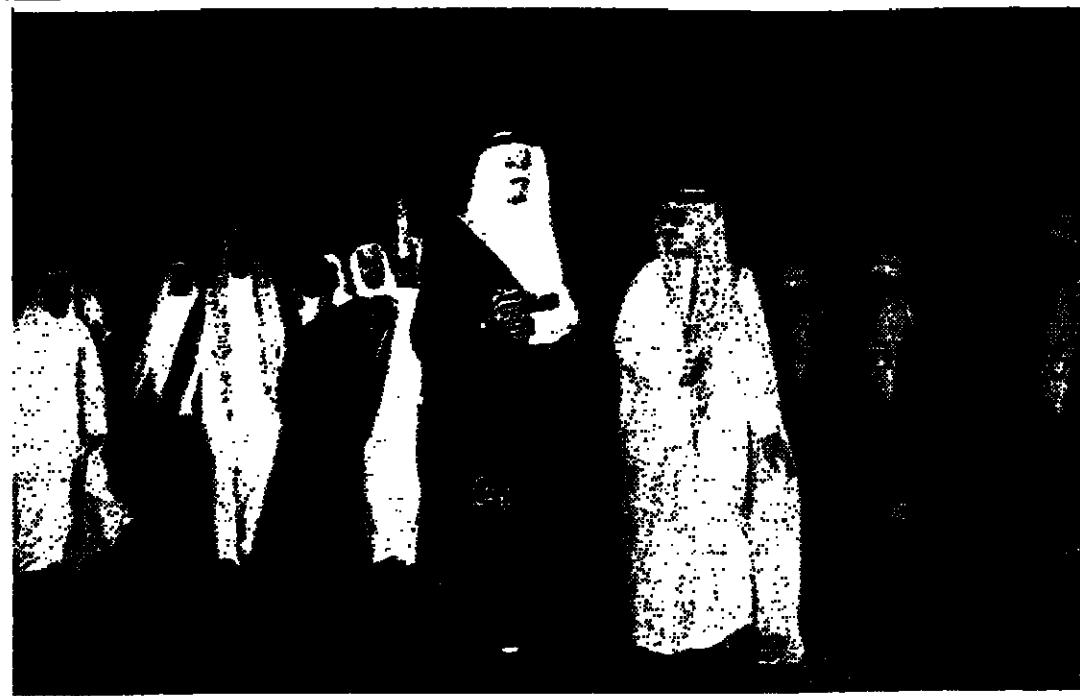
Kuwait, at \$120, is the second costliest place to visit. Brussels, at \$83, is the most expensive city in Western Europe but is a bit cheaper than Tokyo where the rate is \$85.

The allowance in London is \$79 a day, and the rest of Britain \$47. Other allowances include \$69 for Paris, \$61 for New York, \$43 for India, \$40 for Israel and \$39 for Montreal.

Aba Al-Khail flies to Amman

RIYADH, June 2 (SPA) — Minister of Finance and National Economy Sheikh Muhammad Aba Al-Khail left here for Amman Saturday on a visit to Jordan.

He was seen off by a number of state officials.



GOVERNOR RETURNS: Prince Salman, the governor of Riyadh, is met by officials at Riyadh Airport on his return from London Friday night.

Riyadh throngs to greet Salman

RIYADH, June 2 (SPA) — Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman received throngs of visitors in

his office here Saturday. They called to greet him on his safe return from a visit abroad. Prince Salman returned from London Friday night.

Seven new plants

Saudi Gas plans improved supply

JEDDAH, June 2 — Plans to improve supplies of domestic gas in Saudi Arabia will receive a boost with the opening of an automatic bottling plant in Riyadh later this year, "Al-Jazirah" reported Saturday.

The plant will replace the present manually operated plant in the capital and is part of a program to improve supplies in seven towns.

A plant has been opened in Medina and Jeddah and Dammam will open facilities next year. The program has so far cost SR100 million.

Bids will be invited within the next few weeks for the construction of plants in Taif, Qasim and Asir.

The plants will produce 1.2 million tons in two daily shifts and are expected to meet consumption in Saudi Arabia until 1986.

The gas-tanker fleet of the

Saudi National Gas Company will also be increased to 200 next year, and 24 train wagons added. The total quantity of gas transported on Saudi roads and the railway will then reach one million kilograms

of liquefied petroleum gas under pressure.

The company will also supervise gas distribution directly from the refineries to the consumer. The new system is already being applied in Medina.

It is also recruiting additional staff, including engineers and technicians.

A Royal Decree was issued in March raising the company's capital to SR500 million, of which 140 million will be floated for public subscription, and the rest raised by an issue to shareholders and employees.

According to the decree, the company will retain its monopoly for the distribution and marketing of domestic bottled gas.

Talks are underway between the Ministries of Commerce and Industry and Electricity and the board of the company to carry out the decree.

Southern tribe cuts bride price

JEDDAH, June 2 — Governor of Asir Prince Khaled Al-Faisal has welcomed a move by the Bilahmar tribe to lower its bride price by 20 per cent, "Okaz" reported Saturday.

Prince Khaled said the decision was a wise one since spiralling bride prices were becoming a deterrent to marriage in the south.

The Bilahmar have reduced the bride price from SR10,000 to SR8,000 for an unmarried woman and from SR8,000 to SR5,000 for a woman's second marriage.

India seeking more Saudi oil

JEDDAH, June 3 — Indian Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals H.N. Bahuguna arrived here Saturday in a major effort to meet a shortage in Indian crude oil supplies.

According to the Indian Embassy here, Bahuguna will hold talks with Petroleum and Mineral Resources Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani on increased allocations of Saudi oil to India.

India has been traditionally dependent on Iranian crude but last autumn's disruption in the Iranian oil-fields and Iran's lower than average export production since then has led to fears of a shortage in India.

Indian Industry Minister




H.N. Bahuguna


George Fernandes discussed additional Saudi supplies during a visit to Saudi Arabia at the end of January.

Fernandes, the first minister to visit the Kingdom since the Janata government came to power two years ago, said that he had been assured by Crown Prince Fahd that Saudi Arabia would do everything to meet India's requirement for new oil. Fernandes came as a special envoy of Indian Premier Morarji Desai.

During his four-day visit, Bahuguna will also tour Aramco production and export facilities in the Eastern Province.




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PARTICULARS OF VESSEL	
1. Name	M/V FOTINI II
2. Place and Date of Built	Hamburg 1948
3. Flag	Cyprus
4. Port of Registry	LIMASOS
5. Gross Tons	1500.86
6. Net Tons	812.95
7. D.W. Tons	1859.00
8. Class	Lloyds Register of Shipping
9. Overall length	268.5 feet
10. M. Breadth	39.21 feet
11. Depth	12.96 feet
12. Holds/Hatches	4/5
13. Lifting gear	10 Derricks (2/3 tons, 1/10 tons, 7/3.5 tons)
14. Main Engine	Fiat Ansaldo M/S 456 6 cyl. Oil 25 A B.H.P. 1350
15. Auxiliary Machinery	2 Ruston and Hornsby 40 KW and 1 Scania 40 KW

LOCATION:

The vessel is lying at anchor at Jeddah Seaport and can be inspected by interested parties after obtaining permission from Jeddah Port Management.

TERMS & CONDITIONS

- All bids must be sent in sealed envelopes addressed to Director General Islamic Jeddah Seaport Jeddah, by 10th June, 1979 which is the last and closing date for receiving the bids.
- The bids must be accompanied by a bank draft or cheque payable to Director General Islamic Seaport (on demand) or an amount of Saudi Riyals 10,000/= (Saudi Riyals ten thousand only). This amount will be refunded to those whose offers are not accepted.
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- Successful bidder will remove the vessel from Port premises at their risk and costs within twenty days of being notified about acceptance of their bid and after payment of the amount of bid to Jeddah Port Management.
- If the successful bidder fails to pay all costs and remove the vessels within twenty days of notification mentioned above he will forfeit his security deposit and lose all claims.
- Jeddah Port Management reserves its right to accept or reject any or all offers.

(FOUAD M. MOKHTAR)
DIRECTOR GENERAL
JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

Waldheim says U.N. force in Cyprus is indispensable

UNITED NATIONS, June 2 (Agencies) — U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said Friday peacekeeping troops in Cyprus are indispensable and recommended the 2,500-man U.N. force be continued there another six months.

The U.N. peacekeeping force was first sent to Cyprus in 1963 to halt fighting between Greek and Turkish Cypriots and has been renewed every six months since then. The current mandate expires June 15.

In a report to the Security Council recommending a six-month extension of the mandate of the force in the island, UNFICYP, Waldheim praised the "spirit of enlightened statesmanship and cooperation" shown at the May 12-19 Nicosia meetings which he chaired.

Intercommunal talks between



Kurt Waldheim
Greek and Turkish Cypriots are due to begin in Nicosia on June 15, bringing to an end a hiatus of more than two years, he noted. Waldheim said the talks were bound to be arduous but he or his representatives would exert every

effort to help make them a success.

He said that it was imperative that UNFICYP should meanwhile continue to maintain calm in the island.

The cost of keeping the force in operation is estimated at \$12,123,000 for the six-month period, Waldheim said. This does not include \$17.7 million in costs which Waldheim said the troop contributing nations absorb.

The force is composed of troops from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Sweden and the United Kingdom. In addition Sweden and Australia supply a total of 34 civilian police.

Waldheim appealed for contributions to the special account under which the Cyprus force is financed. He said the fund's accumulated deficit since 1964 is now \$64.8 million.

Calls it 'occupation' force

Chad wants Nigeria army out

N'DJAMENA, Chad June 2 (AP) — The provisional government of Chad has called on Nigeria to withdraw its 2,000-man peacekeeping force without delay because the Nigerians "are behaving like an occupation army in conquered territory," a government spokesman has announced.

Friday's demand raised the danger of a direct confrontation in the streets of N'Djamena between Chadian irregulars, backing the

provisional government, and the Nigerian Army.

The provisional government in a communique earlier accused Nigeria and Chad's five other neighbors of "seriously threatening the independence and sovereignty of Chad."

It was doubtful whether the Lagos government would heed the call for withdrawal of its peace force, because it does not recognize the legality of the N'Djamena government. At the same time,

the provisional government rejected a call for withdrawal of a French expeditionary force protecting foreign residents and key installations in the city.

The wrangling between the Nigerians and the two main factions in Chad's 15-year civil war began with a ceasefire settlement negotiated in Kano, Nigeria, earlier this year. The ceasefire called on all the rival factions to withdraw their forces from the capital, N'Djamena, and leave the Nigerian "peacekeeping force" in Chad.

But the two strongest factions, led by former President Goukouni Oueddei and former Premier Hissene Habre, refused to pull out their troops and set up a provisional government instead, naming Muhammad Shawa as president.

Chad's six neighbors—Nigeria, Libya, Sudan, Cameroon, Niger and the Central African Empire—met in Lagos last week with some of the minority factions in the civil war to seek a solution to the dispute. Oueddei, Habre and Shawa boycotted the meeting.

A communique issued by the Lagos conference demanded the withdrawal of the 2,000 French troops which, it said, "further complicated an otherwise solvable problem."



LAWYER : Lawyer Serge Klarfeld, from Paris, arriving Tuesday at Qazvin prison in Iran to see Jewish prisoners held by the Iranian authorities. The director of prosecution told him that only two Jews are at present detained and no one is in custody because of his religion. Klarfeld is in Iran to protest the execution of Habib Eghandari, a Jewish businessman accused of spying for Israel.

Shah granted tourist visa by Mexican government

MEXICO CITY, June 2 (Agencies) — The deposed Shah of Iran was granted a visa by the Mexican government at the consulate in the Bahamas Friday, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. There were reports the Shah would leave the Bahamas for Mexico by boat, arriving at Acapulco on the Pacific Coast. No departure date was given.

The Shah's sister owns a home in Acapulco which has been redecorated for the Shah and according to a source in Acapulco who has seen the house "is large enough to accommodate the Shah and all his party."

The Mexican Foreign Ministry said the former Iranian ruler was granted a tourist visa.

The Shah, his wife Farah and their two children have been living on Paradise Island in the Bahamas, but a Nassau newspaper reported Thursday that Prime Minister Lynden Pindling told a citizens group they would not be granted asylum.

Warns of 'serious' implications Morocco minister wants Marcos to resume peace talks with MNLF

MANILA, June 2 (AP) — The president of the 40-state Islamic Conference warned Friday of "serious" repercussions unless negotiations resume to end the bloody Muslim revolt in the southern Philippines.

Moroccan Foreign Affairs Minister Muhammad Boucetta told a news conference that the Islamic movement recognizes Libyan-based Filipino Muslim leader Nur Misuari as head of the rebel Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), implying that the Philippine martial law regime should negotiate with him if peace talks are to be resumed.

The Philippine government has refused to talk with him, saying he is a Communist and had been deposed as MNLF leader.

The Moroccan official expressed hope that peace talks between President Ferdinand Marcos' government and the MNLF would resume immediately, otherwise the problem "could have serious implications if not attended to." He said, however, that "up to now we have not encountered any categorical refusal" by either party to talk.

A number of Marcos' intelligence officers were at the conference.

Fighting in Mindanao and other southern islands, home of nearly three million Muslims, escalated shortly after Marcos proclaimed

martial law in September 1972.

The most devastating armed confrontation occurred in February 1974 when the armed forces bombed and strafed suspected rebel hideouts in Jolo town, the center of the rebellion with about 80,000 population then. The encounter virtually razed the whole town and killed an undetermined number of rebels and civilians.

By Marcos' own estimate early last year, the fighting had taken about 50,000 lives and set back the economic development of the south, the country's second largest island which, if fully tapped could feed the country's 47 million population.

Boucetta insisted the solution to

the rebellion "is political and not juridical," he did not elaborate. But observers took his statement to mean that state laws may be brushed aside to give way to popular opinion.

He said the Tripoli agreement, signed by the Philippine government and the MNLF in December 1976 under the auspices of the Islamic Conference, "is the foundation for the solution" to the Muslim insurgency. "But the trouble is there is a divergence of interpretation of this document. We'll have to get hold of it, and study it."

He and Marcos met Thursday and "lengthily discussed" the conflict, according to Boucetta.

Tanzanian troops said killing Uganda Muslims

KHARTOUM, June 2 (AP) — Ugandan refugees claim Tanzanian troops in their country are killing thousands of Muslims every day, including women and children, the Sudanese News Agency reported Saturday.

The Muslim refugees reportedly said the Tanzanians are assaulting women and then gunning them down. Any Muslim in northern Uganda is immediately killed, the refugees said according to SUNA.

The refugees fled into southern Sudan following the Tanzanian invasion of their country which resulted in the overthrow of former President Idi Amin in April.

None of the refugees were named by the agency, but they were said to be located in the towns of Nimule, Kaya and Kajo Kaji in Sudan's deep south more than 1,300 kilometers from Khartoum.

In one case reported by the refugees, the agency said, the Tanzanians moved into the Ugandan town of Lira last Sunday and cornered a number of Muslims at prayer.

The preacher and children were shot in head and women were assaulted, the agency said.

Muslims are a minority in Uganda and reportedly being pursued because Amin is a Muslim. The agency said the refugees issued appeals to Sudanese President Jaafar Numairi to put an end to the killings.

55,000 Afghan refugees said in Pakistan

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, June 2 (AP) — About 55,000 Afghan refugees have registered themselves with the provincial administration of the northwest frontier province of Pakistan, an official spokesman has said.

The government of Pakistan has so far spent about \$4 million on their relief, which includes wheat flour, sugar and medical aid, he said.

The spokesman said Friday that the Pakistan government had set up refugee camps for the Afghan nationals at Chitral, Warsak, Tarbela, and Miranshah.

Arab ministers discuss League office transfer

AMMAN, June 2 (Agencies) — Ministers from six Arab countries called Saturday on Jordan's Prime Minister Mudar Badran to discuss questions relating to the transfer of the Arab League headquarters from Cairo to Tunis.

The move approved at the Baghdad summit conference last September, was made in response to the Camp David summit that led to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

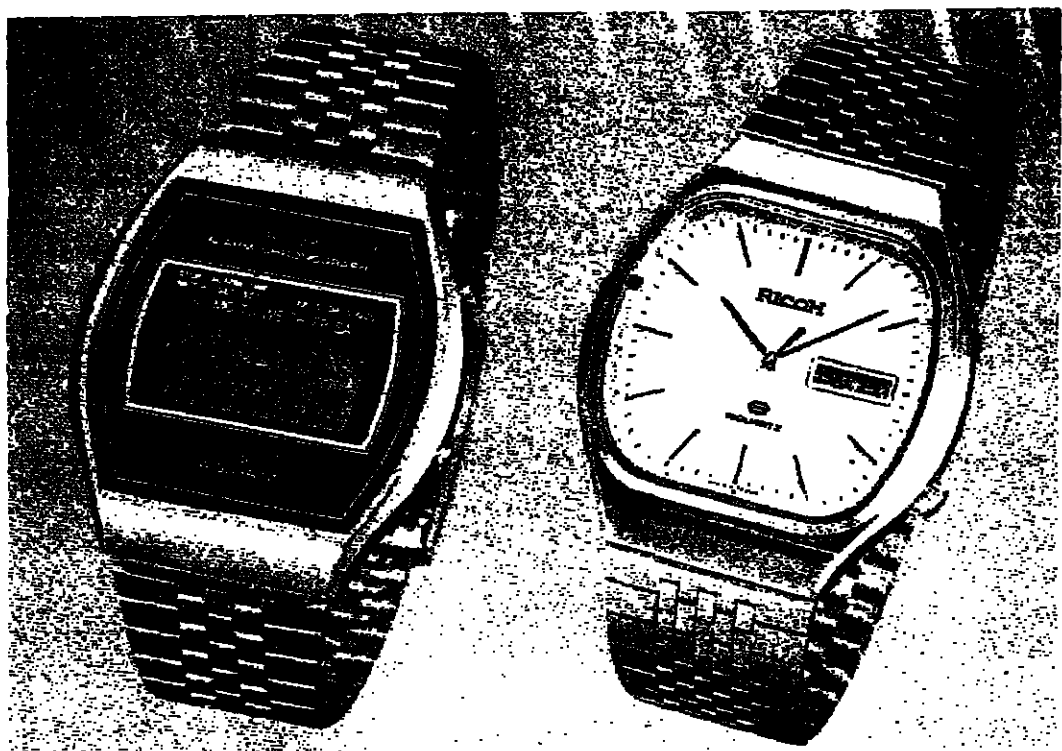
Egypt has refused to hand over Arab League documents and President Anwar Sadat has forbidden Egyptian employees of the League to leave Cairo.

The ministers, forming a six-state Arab League committee came from Algeria, Tunisia, Kuwait, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

According to the official Jordan agency, the meeting also discussed the political and economic measures adopted by the Arab states following the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty last March.

The committee formed by the Arab foreign and economy ministers meeting in Baghdad two months ago later met to discuss ways of getting the Arab League functioning formally in Tunis.

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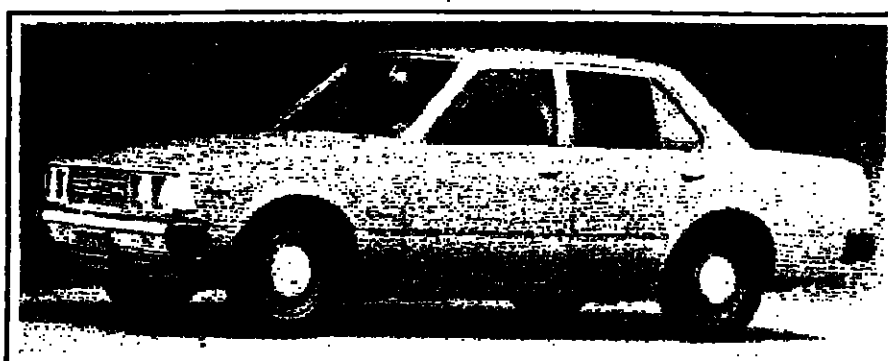


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Rebels in Panama

San Salvador embassy siege ends

PANAMA CITY, June 2 (Agencies) — Twenty-five leftist militants who had occupied the French and Venezuelan embassies in San Salvador for most of last month arrived in Panama City early Saturday, diplomats said.

They said that they believed the 21 men and four women were due to depart for Mexico City in a few hours.

The Mexican government announced Friday it had granted political asylum to the group shortly after they ended their occupation of the two embassies in the El Salvador capital.

Panama withdrew a similar offer.

Soon after arriving Friday night in Panama, the members of the Popular Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) were handed over to the Panamanian National Guard and were being held under strict security, the diplomats said.

The BPR members were taken to the barracks of Tinajita, near the international airport.

The French DC-8F aircraft, which had carried them here then flew out they added.

Pertuvian ambassador to El Salvador, Adelmo Rissi, had accompanied the group to Panama. But it was not known immediately whether he was continuing with the leftists to their final destination.

Earlier in San Salvador, police

and troops were withdrawn from the French Embassy and the 16 leftists rode away on a bus. Then the hostages emerged. Nine Bloc militants had occupied the Venezuelan Embassy, from which eight hostages escaped late last month.

As they got on the bus, the leftists cheered, "Forward, forward... The fight will continue" and raised clenched fists. They wore red-and-yellow masks, the colors of their guerrilla organization.

Among the five hostages freed from the French Embassy was Ambassador Michel Dondenne who said before boarding a car from the building, "I am going home with my people and they (militants) are going to Panama."

San Salvador Saturday appeared calm after a month in which the BPR militants had taken over several embassies and churches. At least 36 people have been killed and 50 wounded in clashes with security forces.

Spain denies U.S. pressuring for early accession to NATO

MADRID, June 2 (R) — Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Saturday made it clear the Spanish government wanted to join

NATO in its own time and rejected widespread speculation that the United States was pressuring Spain to join the Western alliance quickly.

Speaking at a lunch for visiting Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Oreja said Spain's acceptance of Western democratic values would have all kinds of logical consequences.

These the centrist government was fully prepared to assume, "especially including those which affect security," he said in his speech which was released to the press.

The security of Europe was of direct concern to Spain which was "ready to make a contribution when the time comes," Oreja added.

Spanish newspapers have speculated that the 22-hour Vance visit, coming only a fortnight after an official trip here by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, meant that the Washington administration was trying to hasten Spain's entry into NATO.

Vance echoed Oreja's sentiments, saying it was up to Spain to decide if and when it wants to join NATO.

Vance, speaking at a press conference before leaving for home, firmly denied that the Carter administration was applying pressure to the Spanish government.

"As far as the accession of Spain to NATO is concerned, that is clearly a subject for Spain to decide if and when it chooses to do so."

Conspirators killed JFK, House committee asserts

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — The House of Representatives Assassinations Committee says in its final report that President John F. Kennedy's death was probably the result of a conspiracy and that the committee cannot rule out the possibility of involvement by organized crime figures or Cubans.

An advance copy of the report says that if organized crime figures were involved, the most likely would be reputed mob bosses Carlos Marcello in Louisiana and Santos Trafficante in Florida. The report says the committee has no conclusive evidence that either of them were in fact involved in any conspiracy.

The report also discusses speculation that former Teamster Union President James Hoffa could have been involved, but draws no conclusion whether he was or not.

The committee concluded last December that Kennedy was probably assassinated in a cross-fire by two gunmen and that it could rule out nearly all types of conspirators except individual mobsters or Cuban exiles.

The committee concluded that the assassination was probably a conspiracy because of testimony by acoustics experts that they are 95 per cent certain a shot was fired

at Kennedy from a location other than the nearby building from where Lee Harvey Oswald is alleged to have fired three shots at the president's motorcade.

While the committee's conclusions were announced in December, a lengthy report backing up those findings has not been formally released.

The final report, to be released later this summer, says the two-year House investigation could not determine who the conspirators were, but it spells out the evidence and allegations it gathered on the organized crime figures and on the possibility that they or Cubans were involved.

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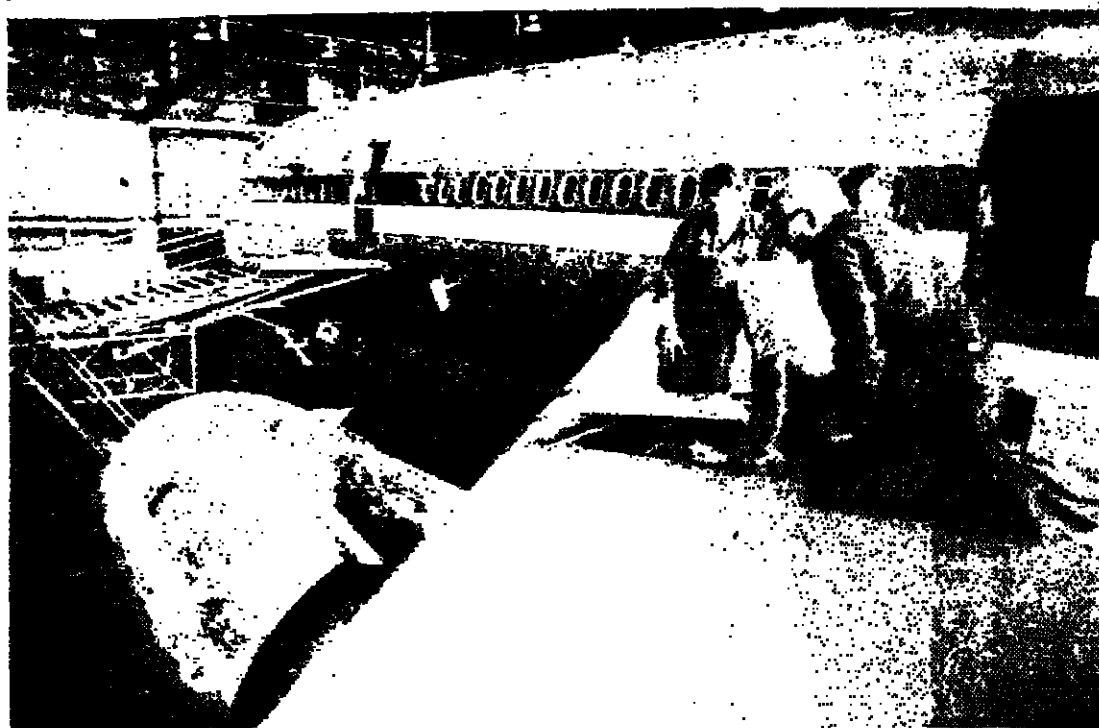
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CHECKS: Mechanics inspect the wing hatch of an American Airlines DC-10 at Kennedy Airport as part of safety checks after the Chicago crash that killed 274 people. Friday it was announced that nearly half the DC-10s in regular service had failed to pass the inspection.

Almost half inspected

Checks find 59 faulty DC-10s

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — Nearly half the 138 DC-10s in regular service failed to pass muster on the detailed engine mount inspection ordered after last week's fatal crash in Chicago in which 274 died, reports to the Federal Aviation Administration showed Friday.

FAA official Fred Farrar said problems ranging "from serious to minor" were found on 59 of the wide-bodied jets used by eight U.S. airlines and that 21 still were out of service in mid-afternoon.

The other 38 needed at least some repairs to make them airworthy. The rest were cleared to carry passengers.

All DC-10s had undergone inspection in the three days since all were ordered grounded.

The inspections were all considerably more thorough than they would have been had there been no Chicago crash. On at least one plane that remains grounded, mechanics found a crack that one expert said could eventually have caused an engine to drop off the aircraft.

An engine fell off American Airlines flight 191 as the plane was taking off and seconds later the aircraft crashed and burned.

Investigators are now looking into the possibility of design flaws.

Under FAA rules issued after the crash, airlines must repeat the inspection of the pylon area in which the engines are attached to the wings of DC-10s after every 100 hours of engine service or every 10 days, whichever occurs earlier.

Airlines report no drop in business, despite a week of the worst kind of publicity, including a statement by a member of the national transportation safety board that he would not now fly a DC-10.

"Traffic this week has exceeded all our forecasts," said American

Airlines' Dave Frailey. "We don't have the figures broken down yet by type of aircraft, but the DC-10 traffic must have been pretty good to get those totals."

Meanwhile, experts from the National Transportation Safety Board were beginning a detailed investigation into the cause of the Chicago crash, a task that was expected to take about four weeks.

Board member Philip Hogue, after receiving a briefing from staff engineers and scientists, said he would not fly DC-10 until a lot more questions were answered about the plane's design. And if he had the power would order the DC-10 fleet grounded.

Investigating commission 'shocked'

Crippled N-plant got safety exemption

WASHINGTON, June 2 (Agencies) — The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) revealed Friday that five years ago it exempted the now-crippled Three Mile Island nuclear reactor from newer safety regulations.

The chairman of the presidential commission investigating the March 28 accident at the reactor

site described the exemption as "shocking."

Government regulators told the presidential commission that the plant was exempt from the 1975 rules because the commission agreed not to apply them to plants already operating or under construction.

The construction permit for Three Mile Island Unit II was issued in November 1968.

"I must confess, I find that shocking," said presidential commission chairman John Kemeny. He said he did not understand how existing plants could be omitted from a significant improvement on a critical safety issue.

Roger Mattson, director of reactor safety at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, said the agency's 1975 rules required new plants to increase from one to three the number of conditions under which a plant's containment building would automatically be sealed airtight at the time of an accident.

After the March 28 accident at Three Mile Island, investigators said, the containment building, which holds the reactor core, did not seal shut for about 4 1/2 hours, hence releasing radioactive gas into the air.

The Pennsylvania containment building was designed to be automatically isolated when the pressure within the structure reaches pounds per square inch — a point Kemeny said was reached 4 1/2 hours after the accident. Kemeny said the 1975 NRC rules require a design which would seal the building immediately when the emergency cooling system is turned on — 2 minutes and 4 seconds after the accident at Three Mile Island — or at a certain level of radiation — less than an hour after the accident.

Meanwhile Kemeny told reporters after three days of hearing that better instrumentation in the control room at the crippled plant would have averted a major accident.



AMERICA'S SWEETHEART: Mary Pickford, who died last week and was buried Thursday, in a 1929 picture of a rehearsal for "The Taming of the Shrew" with Douglas Fairbanks Sr. They were married in 1920, but divorced 15 years later.

Inmates say Spenklink fought against execution

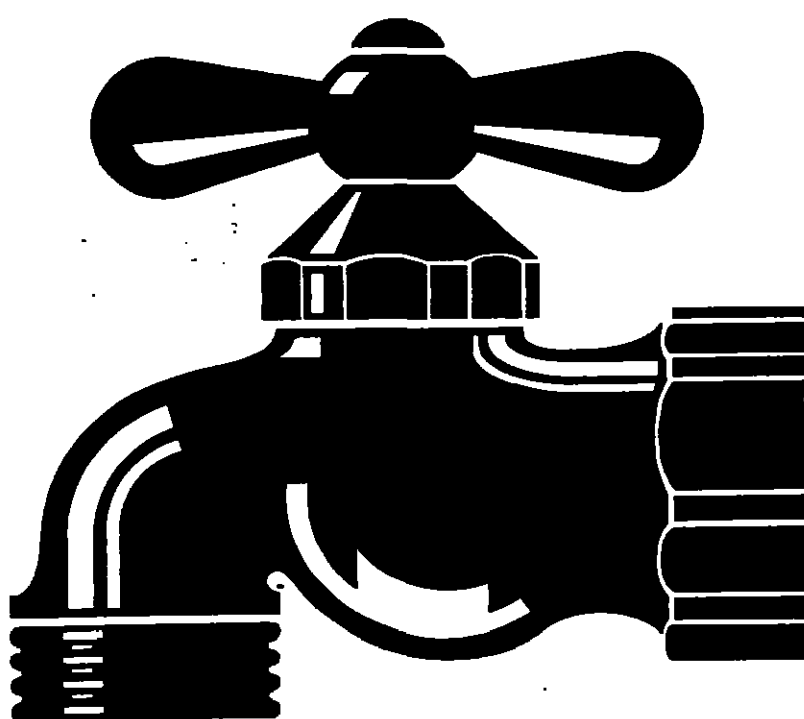
TALLAHASSEE, Fla. June 2 (AP) — Inmates at Florida State Prison at Starke say executed murderer John A. Spenklink put up a fight before he was killed, the "St. Petersburg Times" reported Friday.

"This is murder. This is murder," Spenklink reportedly screamed at his guards before his execution May 25. In its copy-right story, the St. Petersburg newspaper quoted inmates who were housed in cells near the area

in which the 30-year-old Spenklink spent his last hours.

The paper quoted the inmates as saying Spenklink fought prison guards for about 15 minutes while they shaved his head and right calf to prepare him for the electric chair.

The "Times" said David Brierton, state prison superintendent, refused to discuss the events preceding Spenklink's execution. Brierton was not available for comment Friday.



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LONDON, June 2 (AP) — In a controversial assessment of Britain's standing in the world, the man who becomes his country's ambassador to Washington next month says it needs a new "sense of national purpose" to arrest its slide toward becoming a "poor and unimpaired nation."

"Today we are not only no longer a world power, but we are not even in the first rank as a European one," Sir Nicholas Henderson is quoted as saying in Saturday's edition of "The Economist."

His attack on Britain's national malaise was apparently leaked to the journal by Foreign Office officials. He had provided the assessment last March in a letter to then-Foreign Secretary David Owen, on his retirement from the diplomatic service.

Henderson, who last held the post of ambassador to France, was called back into service and named ambassador to the United States by Lord Carrington, who took over as foreign secretary when Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives came to power last month. He will replace Peter Jay.

"The Economist" quoted Henderson as saying, "we talk of ourselves without shame as being one of the less prosperous countries of Europe."

"The prognosis for the foreseeable future is disturbing... a considerable jolt is going to be needed if a lasting attention of civic purpose and courage is to be aver-

ed."

The government refused comment on report, but political commentators said Foreign Office officials were angry.

Henderson would only say, "I regret the publication of a confidential document."

Henderson, who also served as ambassador to Bonn from 1972 to 1975, admitted in his analysis that it may "go beyond the limits of an ambassador's normal responsibilities."

He stressed that Britain's future lies with Europe, and urged an economic revival along the lines of those engineered by Germany and France after World War II — a blend of patriotic fervor and economic necessity.

He blamed successive post-war governments for failing to grasp repeated opportunities to halt Britain's decline, to shape the new Europe and for overestimating traditional Commonwealth links and the importance of the "special relationship" with the United States.

"You only have to move about Western Europe nowadays to realize how poor and unimpaired the British have become in relation to their neighbors."

"It shows in the look of our towns, in our airports, in our hospitals and in local amenities: it is painfully apparent in much of our railway system, which a generation ago was superior to the Continental one."

"We are surely capable, unless

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IEA to meet on subsidy

Carter firm on decontrol; urges passage of oil tax

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — President Jimmy Carter told American consumer advocates and environmentalists Friday he will not back off on his controversial plan to remove government price controls on oil.

One participant at the session Friday quoted Carter as pledging to fight for congressional passage of a tax to keep oil companies from reaping excess profits as a result of decontrol.

Carter also was quoted as describing Mobil Oil as "the most responsible corporation in America." A spokesman for Mobil declined immediate comment on the accusation.

Carter invited representatives of consumer and environmental groups, as well as trade associations, to the White House to discuss the United States' energy

problems and the need for conservation.

The group included both critics and supporters of Carter's plan to remove oil price controls. The first phase of the president's plan went into effect Friday.

Meanwhile, in Paris, the 20-nation International Energy Agency is calling an emergency meeting next week so the United States can explain to its irritated European partners why it is offering U.S. firms an import subsidy on petroleum products.

The U.S. government decided a week ago to pay the 5-dollar-a-barrel subsidy to U.S. oil importers — a subsidy that will make it easier for the U.S. firms to compete with the high-priced market for oil in Western Europe and to increase oil supplies in the United States.

Some governments, particularly the French, have expressed vigorous opposition to the subsidy, describing it as a device to grab a lion's share of the West's tightening petroleum supplies for the United States.

The IEA, of which the United States is a member, comprises all the major Western oil importers except France, which is represented through the Common Market. It was established after the 1973 Arab oil embargo to coordinate Western reaction to future oil emergencies.

IEA sources described next week's meeting as a chance for a discreet exchange of views on how the subsidy will work and what its effects could be.

But at Common Market headquarters in Brussels, a spokesman labeled "insufficient" a reply he said Washington sent when the Common Market Commission complained about the subsidy.

The Common Market also released figures it said show that during the first three months of 1979, oil-products supplies to the United States dropped by only 2 per cent while supplies to the Common Market fell by 5.5 per cent and shipments to Japan rose by 9 per cent.

"Washington sent us a long statement conceding the subsidies exist," the Common Market spokesman said. "The statement doesn't change our attitude at all. It's insufficient. We're still angry."

ONE FREE LITRE WITH FILL UP

NORTH OF THE BORDER: It's a situation many Americans might envy. Dave Kilins, 29, of Toronto, can't even give away gasoline. He put up the sign promoting free gas three weeks ago, but business hasn't picked up.

Experts predict rise soon

U.S. unemployment rate stable

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — The unchanged unemployment rate in the United States in April marks a mild deterioration in the labor force, say several private economists who predict that joblessness will rise to at least 6.2 per cent by summer's end.

The unemployment rate in May remained at 5.8 per cent, the Labor Department reported Friday. If the economists are correct, joblessness will grow faster than expected by the Jimmy Carter administration, which says it won't reach 6.2 per cent until the fourth quarter.

Wall Street week:

May lived up to dismal reputation

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) — The stock market recorded some sharp declines in May, reinforcing the month's reputation in recent years as the roughest of all for stock prices.

When the month ended this past Thursday, the Dow Jones Industrial Average showed a 32.74-point decline from the end of April — its poorest monthly showing so far this year.

That drop of more than 3 per cent compared with an average change of minus 2.2 per cent over the previous 14 Mays, as calculated by an investment adviser.

No comprehensive explanation has been advanced for this phenomenon, and some might write it off as nothing more than coincidence.

But for market-history buffs, it must be reported that the record for June isn't much brighter. Since 1965 the month has produced an

average decline of 1 per cent.

"If May didn't get you, here comes June," Al Hirsch observed in his publication "Smart Money."

The current background for such pessimism is an economic picture clouded by forecast of an impending recession uncertainty over the future direction of interest rates.

Compounding the confusion is the market itself, which has failed to establish a clear-cut trend for some time now.

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The New York Stock Exchange composite index, similarly, lost 57 to 56.04.

Big board volume averaged a subdued 27.79 million shares a day, against 27.97 million the

week before.

The prospect of a business slowdown seemed to be heightened by several developments in recent days. New factory orders fell sharply.

A big chunk of the decline stemmed from an abnormally large drop in one of those 12 indicators — the average work week — which was caused in large part by holidays and work stoppages in the trucking industry and at United Airlines.

Friday he ordered those advisers, who make up what is called the economic policy group steering committee, to establish a full-time White House office and to begin more frequent meetings.

The move was described officially as a fine tuning and tightening of the existing economic policy roles.

Carter directed the EPG, which is headed by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, to "meet several times a week in the White House."

PARIS, June 2 (R) — The major non-communist industrialized nations will have to alter their whole economic structure in conserving energy to sustain even a moderate growth rate of 3.25 to 3.5 per cent in the next few years.

This was the message from senior officials who ended a two-day meeting here of the Economic Policy Committee of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

Delegates however said the overall mood of the meeting was not one of alarm, but rather one of "uncertainty, worry and dissatisfaction."

They said the price of oil had already surged by around 28 per cent so far this year, and there was general agreement at the meeting that the real price, after adjustment for inflation, would continue to increase in the years ahead.

Worried market pushes gold up

LONDON, June 2 (AP) — Worries about rising oil costs and declining U.S. economic performance pushed European gold prices up again Friday to close at a record high in London.

But dealers said the decline of the dollar, which had been hit by the same worries, had gone far enough. The U.S. money strengthened against the Japanese yen and most major European currencies.

Gold closed at \$275.375 an ounce in Zurich. In London it closed at \$275.25, a record high closing although it reached \$277.875 briefly in trading Thursday. Zurich's peak closing was Monday with \$275.875.



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Worried market pushes gold up

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Gold closed at \$275.375 an ounce in Zurich. In London it closed at \$275.25, a record high closing although it reached \$277.875 briefly in trading Thursday. Zurich's peak closing was Monday with \$275.875.

Economy in Nigeria set for major boom, U.S. experts assert

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — Nigeria enjoys a basically sound economy which will take off when the financial restraints are lifted, the U.S. Department of Commerce said Friday.

But the future is clouded by the forthcoming elections and reduced demand in spite of a new surge in revenues from a revitalized petroleum sector.

"Nigeria experienced a serious recession in 1978, due to lower oil production and marginal growth in the agricultural sector," it said.

"Government policies have reduced spending on major projects and imports, and inflation appears to be under control for the moment. The business climate is marked by the contrast of official government support for private investment — both domestic and foreign — and the sluggishness of the economy."

In a report in the June 4 issue of "Business America," its publication for American businessmen and exporters, the department said.

"Compounding the economic slump in 1978, due to the decline in oil revenues and previous over-spending, were the various measures introduced by the government to stem imports, reduce fore-

Meanwhile, President Carter, faced with a stubborn inflation and the possibility of an election-year recession, is moving to tighten up White House control of economic policy.

The president decided last week that tighter coordination was needed among his top economic advisers, White House officials said.

Friday he ordered those advisers, who make up what is called the economic policy group steering committee, to establish a full-time White House office and to begin more frequent meetings.

The move was described officially as a fine tuning and tightening of the existing economic policy roles.

Carter directed the EPG, which is headed by Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, to "meet several times a week in the White House."

PARIS, June 2 (R) — The major non-communist industrialized nations will have to alter their whole economic structure in conserving energy to sustain even a moderate growth rate of 3.25 to 3.5 per cent in the next few years.

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ign exchange outflows and restructure the ownership of the Nigerian economy. The government's push to transfer ownership of most enterprises from foreign to Nigerian hands caused some consternation in the foreign business community."

Nevertheless, there have been some improvements. The government has agreed in principle to permit prospective foreign investors to establish representative or liaison offices in Nigeria free of requirements that they register or incorporate for a period of up to two years. Foreign investors are to be permitted to reinvest in new enterprises accumulated profits in excess of those repatriated. The new enterprises would qualify for repatriation privileges.

"One can be cautiously optimistic that development aid will rise in the next five years, but I don't think it will come anywhere near the level of .7 per cent GDI (Gross Domestic Product)," Robert McNamara said.

The countries in question are the United States, Japan and West Germany, each of which is far short of that level in the amounts that they dedicate to development aid, as compared to other countries.

U.S. output falls behind rest of world this year

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP) — Industrial production of other countries than the United States increased at an annual rate of 5.2 per cent during the first quarter of 1979, the U.S. Department of Commerce reports.

This exceeded the first quarter growth rate of 4.3 per cent for the United States for the first time since the last quarter of 1976, the department said Friday.

The first quarter increase in foreign output, however, was slower than the previous quarter's growth rate of 6.8 per cent. Adverse weather and strikes in Europe appeared the cause.

The first quarter rate was in line with the growth rates of the previous four quarters, which ranged

from 4.3 to 7.2 per cent. The pace of U.S. industrial production continued the gradual deceleration which had been exhibited during the latter two quarters of 1978.

Throughout 1978 most of the growth in foreign industrial production was stimulated by high consumer demand, especially for automobiles, the department said.

Signs now indicate that the industrial recovery is moving into a phase in which output of investment goods is increasing to meet the expansion needs of manufacturing industries. This is expected to be a positive factor for U.S. exports of manufactures, which are heavily concentrated in capital goods.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

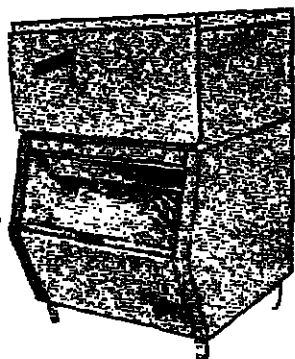
Opening Saturday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.40	3.41	3.40
Pound Sterling	7.05	7.04	7.04
Deutsche Mark (100)	178.00	178.00	177.65
Swiss F (100)	198.00	197.00	196.00
French F (100)	77.00	76.75	76.80
Italian Lira (1000)	4.00	4.02	3.99
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	104.25	103.00
Syrian Lira (100)	—	77.00	87.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.63	4.57
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.22
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.13	11.10
Emirati Dirham (100)	—	88.00	88.75
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	91.00	90.55
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.90	8.90
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	—9.25	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.75	74.65
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	76.50	87.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	41.55
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	—	34.55
Gold kg	—	29,700	—
10 Tolas bar	—	3,480	—
Silver kg bar	—	1,000	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.55	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.93	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.11	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.63	—	—

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

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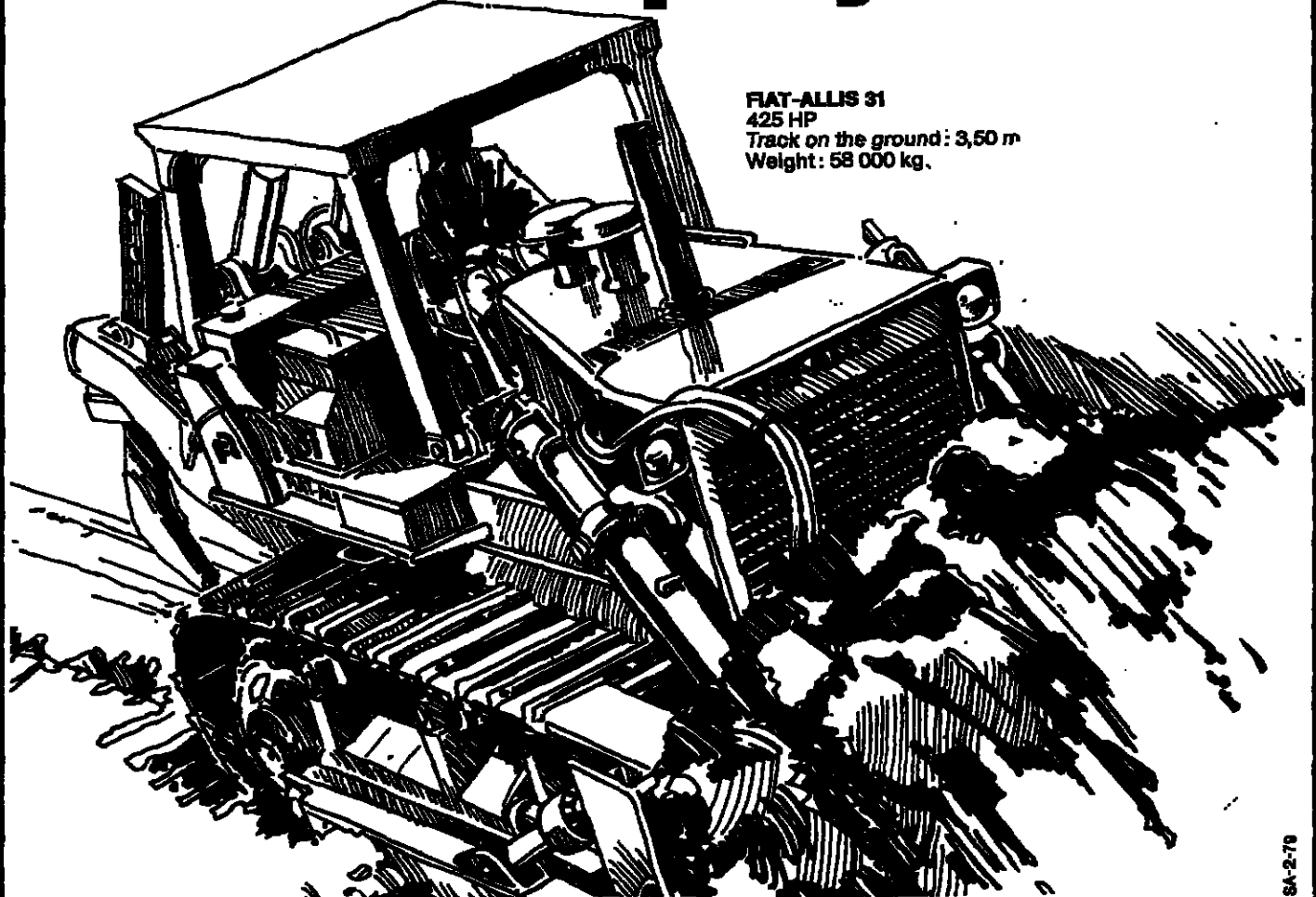


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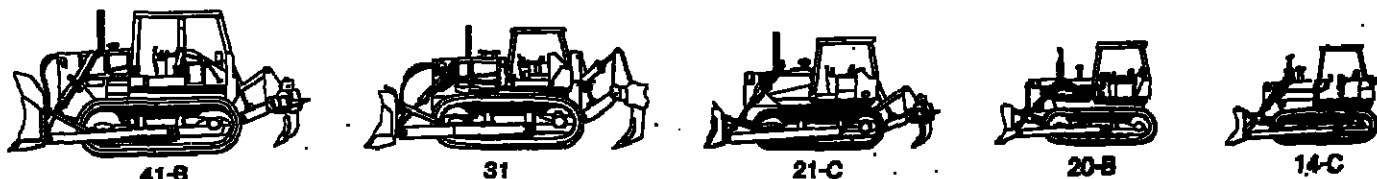
Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Municipality of Qatif	Securing of three garbage trucks	1	100	June 19
" "	Securing of two road-cleaner vehicles	2	100	June 19
Municipality of Mecca	Demolishing and removing of rubble from the expropriated properties	25	300	June 18
Directorate General of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Western Provinces	Asphalting, paving and lighting in Al-Khurma	400	June 11	
" "	Temporary asphalting of roads in Raniah	300	June 16	
" "	Completing of Al-Lith municipal building with a garage, storehouse and fencing	600	June 17	
" "	Constructing of a 12-shop vegetable and meat market in Al-Mindao	500	June 18	
" "	Asphalting, paving and lighting of streets in Al-Qunfuzah	500	June 19	
Directorate of Education, Al-Jauf	Repairs to Al-Qorayat intermediate school	200	June 19	

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IRAN MINORITIES

The Iranian revolution and the political and religious changes introduced by the leadership have brought the country closer to the Arabs than it has been for a very long time. But the clashes between government forces and autonomy seeking Iranian Arabs in Khuzestan could, if unchecked, pose a real threat to the revived friendship.

While the grievances of the ethnic Arabs — and all other Iranian minorities for that matter — are understandable, it must be remembered that the country is going through a difficult transformation. In all such periods, mistakes are not uncommon but such transitions must not be taken as a basis for judgement and more important, must not be capitalized upon to effect changes that can be reached through dialogue and open discussion.

Like the Kurds and the Turkomans, Iranian Arabs have long held notions of autonomy and greater say in running their affairs, but their demands remained relatively dormant under the threat of the Shah's mighty military machine. With the demise of that machine, the minorities now see a chance for pushing through with their demands in the hope that the government is too preoccupied with other vital issues to deal effectively with the growing autonomy spirit. But that is a false notion. Even if the minorities manage to secure their demands at this stage, it would only be a question of time before a fully established central government would turn back and undo what it did under pressure and violence. A far more logical approach is for minorities to open a genuine dialogue with the central government and present their grievances, which no doubt exist, as friends and not foes of the new Iranian leadership.

This leadership, which for a long time was at the receiving end of the former regime's policies, is probably more sensitive and sympathetic to the aspirations of minorities since it was itself a minority until the revolution.

While total autonomy is an issue no government would sanction, the new leadership is likely to take a serious look at minority problems in the country and act to install a national spirit in these minorities — a spirit that has been shaken through years of intimidation and sometimes harsh repression.

While the situation is not the making of the new government, it is an inheritance that the government must deal with if the violent experience of Kurdish, Turkoman and Arab minorities are not to be repeated.

We are confident that the Iranian leadership has the compassion and the concern to satisfy minority aspirations, and we hope that the minorities will show goodwill and employ dialogue, not violence, to put forward their case.

EEC squabbles over money

By Ian Mather

BRUSSELS —

The Common Market, the world's biggest trading unit, is again wracked by a dispute, the nature of which would have attracted the utmost disapproval from its founding father, Robert Schuman, whose visage gazes down from commemorative posters on the Brussels underground.

In contradiction of the pan-European idealism symbolized by Schuman, the member states are involved in yet another undignified squabble over money.

Forty per cent of the world's trade is carried out by the nine members of the EEC, so the financial stakes are huge.

One of the stated aims of the EEC treaty is to reduce the size of the gap between the relatively rich members and the relatively poor ones.

So it is with consternation that two of the three poorest nations among the nine, Britain and Italy, have discovered that they have become the paymasters of Europe, and that according to forecasts this trend will not only continue but get worse from their point of view.

In terms of strict cash flows, Britain and Italy pay into the communal budget far more than they receive from it, while Denmark, on the other hand, the richest nation in the EEC in terms of per capita income, is a net gainer.

The figures have produced a crisis between Britain and the EEC. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the new chancellor of the exchequer, expressed "astonishment" when he saw the books for the first time.

The Conservatives, who won the British general election on a strongly pro-European ticket, accusing the former Labor government of anti-market obstructionism, already appear to be changing their tune.

The Conservative manifesto for the forthcoming European elections, while maintaining the party's "unshakeable" commitment to Europe, argues that ways must be found to ensure that payments into the European budget are more closely related to ability to pay, and Margaret Thatcher, the prime minister, said at a press conference to launch the manifesto recently that the Conservatives would "fight Britain's corner."

The Conservative manifesto blames the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, which, it says, "penalizes many efficient farmers in Britain and elsewhere, forces consumers to pay unnecessarily high prices and imposes a huge burden on the community's tax-payers, who have to pay for the storage and disposal of even larger agricultural surpluses."

The British appear to have a case. According to the latest figures there was a net outflow of funds from Britain into the EEC central budget of \$1,500 million in 1978. Moreover, unless there is a drastic revision of the system, Britain's net contribution will rise to between \$2,400 million and \$3,000 million by 1980, according to various forecasts.

Denmark, on the other hand, made a net profit of \$560 million in its dealings with the EEC.

The European Commission's answer is that net cash flows are largely irrelevant and incidental, since they take no account of the real benefits of membership, namely increased trade and business and more competition.

The commission also argues that the rise in Britain's contribution was inevitable since Britain is a net importer of agricultural products and also has a relatively weak currency.

The Common Agricultural Policy accounts for 70 per cent of the EEC budget, and 90 per cent of this amount goes on "intervention," that is attempts to maintain regular uniform prices and to get rid of surpluses.

The basic principle is that everything that comes into the market is an import and the duty on it goes into the EEC budget.

Countries that are net exporters of agricultural products gain under the budget. Thus in addition to Denmark, Ireland, one of the least prosperous members, also does well.

But the position is complicated even further by arguments over "monetary compensation amounts" (MCAs), which are paid to exporters in high price countries such as Germany to enable them to sell to low price countries like Britain and still make a profit.

Thus a shipment of butter going from Hamburg to Tilbury picks up a subsidy on route to enable the exporter to compete in the British market, where butter is much cheaper.

The commission's eurocrats include MCAs as financial benefits to the importing country, arguing that their effect is to subsidize the cost of living of the British housewife, for instance, since without them domestic prices in Britain would be higher.

The British argue that the MCAs simply subsidize high-cost European farmers, many of them only part-time farmers and often inefficient. The British also argue that were it not for the EEC they could buy cheaper food from the Commonwealth.

The Europeans reply that Britain is now a member of the club and should not try to have it both ways.

With MCAs taken into account, Britain's net contribution to the European budget in 1978 was still \$542 million, making it the second highest after Germany, also with MCAs taken into account.

In terms of strict cash flows excluding MCAs, the German net contribution last year was down to \$462 million.

There has been a dramatic change in the contributions made by different member states in the past three years. In 1976 it was Germany that was complaining about being Europe's paymaster. In that year Germany paid \$1,352 million more than it got back, slightly more if MCAs are taken into account.

The Germans argue that they have improved their position by capturing from France some markets for agricultural goods and by tripling their agricultural exports to Britain.

They also argue that were it not for transitional arrangements, which limit the total amount of Britain's contributions during the early years of membership, Britain would be paying even more.

In its proposed budget for 1980, announced recently, the commission appeared to be attempting to blunt criticisms when it proposed an increase of only 2.6 per cent on agricultural spending. But this is conditional upon a number of factors, such as proposed huge increase in the tax on milk to try to reduce surpluses, which most observers agree are unlikely to be accepted.

Moreover Britain is looking for fundamental reforms in the Common Agricultural Policy, reducing the huge amounts spent on it in favor of more spending on industry and regional planning.

— (OFNS)



Egypt struggles with autonomy talks

By Thomas Lippman

CAIRO —

Egypt, holding no illusions about the difficulty of the negotiations on the future of the Palestinians that began last week, is proceeding with limited objectives that would put off the most intractable issues to a later phase.

The Egyptians face a herculean task in extracting enough from the Israelis to entice the Palestinians into a later stage of the negotiations and secure Arab cooperation. They are apparently going to deal with it by trying to avoid the issues on which Egypt is not prepared to compromise and concentrate on those where Israel may be prepared to make some concessions.

Authoritative Egyptian sources say this country's negotiators will concentrate on maximizing the jurisdiction of the autonomous Palestinian government to be set up next year, on securing the right of the Palestinians of East Jerusalem to participate in it and on putting the elections under international supervision to give them credibility.

They hope to secure Israeli "cooperation" on these issues, and to mute Arab criticism, by holding back on diplomatic relations, open borders and other aspects of peaceful relations until there is progress in the negotiations, according to authoritative sources.

Contrary to what was announced by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, the border will not be opened shortly, Egyptian officials say, partly because Egypt is feeling the pressure of the economic and political boycott imposed by the other Arabs and partly because Israel's public statements and actions since the peace treaty was signed have indicated to Egypt that the Israelis are not going to be forthcoming on the Palestinian issue. The Egyptians stress that they are not reneging on their commitment to normal relations but are going to parcel out the implementation according to what happens in the negotiations.

Officially, Egypt seeks the establishment of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. Israel says both are out of the question.

The Egyptians recognize that negotiations on those issues imply the possibility of compromise on them. Since neither the Palestinians nor other Arab countries would accept compromises negotiated by Egypt on those issues, the Egyptian aim is to defer them and work on increasing the scope of Palestinian autonomy, hoping that the Palestinians themselves and perhaps Jordan would enter some later stage of the talks and take the responsibility themselves for making the compromises.

Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil and his negotiating team are basing their approach on the Camp David agreements. Those oblige Israel to negotiate immediately on Palestinian autonomy but provide that "negotiations to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza" may be put off for as long as three years.

Egypt rejects out of hand the limited local autonomy plan for Palestinians in the occupied territories proposed by Israel — "non-starter," one member of the negotiating team called it — and assumes that the United States does too.

That means, in the Egyptian perspective, that it is the Israelis who will be obliged to yield the most in the first year of the talks. Then, the Egyptians hope, as the Palestinians elected to the autonomous government take their place in the negotiations and the Israelis become psychologically attuned to peace with the Arabs, it will be time to tackle the overriding issues. As President Anwar Sadat has often said, he is not going to negotiate for the Palestinians, he is only going to make it possible for them to negotiate for themselves.

"We know these negotiations are going to be the most difficult we have ever had," an informed official said. "But there's no point in writing them off beforehand. You have to get past the initial stage where they present their plans and we present ours and both are

rejected in strong language."

Stung by the bitter rejection of the treaty by the other Arabs, the Egyptians say they recognize that their position going into the talks is not what they hoped it would be. The Israelis, with their settlements in the occupied territories and their raids into Lebanon, are making it look as if Sadat has been taken for a ride. Some Egyptians feel to make matters worse this country has not been able to come up with a credible Palestinian, from any faction, to work alongside the Egyptians and validate their claim to be working in the Palestinian interest.

But the Egyptians have no choice but to go ahead, hoping for the best in the negotiations and counting on the American team headed by Robert Strauss to support them. "We have no other alternative but to go ahead on the way to achieve a complete settlement," Sadat told a group of American Jews recently.

The general outline of Egypt's negotiating posture in the talks was revealed in a communiqué published by the foreign ministry.

It said that "full Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza is the first step toward independence and a transitional stage before the Palestinian people claim their full right to self-determination."

It says that the "elected Palestinian authority should be converted into a constituent assembly which suggests the form of government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and participates with Egypt and Israel in the negotiations leading to self-determination." In other words, as Sadat has insisted almost from the beginning of his peace initiative in 1977, Egypt is not going to negotiate the terms of Palestinian self-determination, only make it possible for the Palestinians to do so themselves. If, then, the Palestinians refuse to work in the framework Sadat hopes to set up for them, that will no longer be Egypt's responsibility.

Egypt proposes in its working paper the establishment of four standing committees for the first phase of the negotiations. One would deal with building "trust between Egypt and Israel" by ending Israeli settlements, arranging for Palestinians to return to their homes, and allowing political activity in the occupied territories. None of those is likely to win favor with the Israelis, and the Egyptians know that.

The other three committees would deal with the issues Egypt does want to press, namely the elections procedures, the jurisdiction of the "self-ruling body" and the redeployment of Israeli troops in the occupied territories.

The Egyptians do not yet have an answer to how they can organize elections without any candidates, which would certainly be the case if the elections were held today. Despite the claims of some Egyptian officials: to be in secret contact with the Palestinians about these negotiations, authoritative sources say the Palestinian boycott of the whole process is so effective that even personal Palestinian friends of Egyptian officials will not discuss it with them.

Egyptian officials familiar with the negotiations say they assume that they will have the support of the Americans on the fundamental issues in the first phase and perhaps even on the eventual crucial question of sovereignty over the West Bank, one said, "but for sure it isn't Israel."

There is some doubt, however, about whether President Carter is prepared to push the Israelis in these negotiations as the American electoral campaign draws closer.

Thus Sadat and the Egyptians are in a position where they cannot go back but it is not at all clear what will happen as they go forward. Thoughtful Egyptians can see the possibility that a year from now, the negotiations will be stalled, their ostracism by the other Arabs will be in full effect, the Americans will be paralyzed by the election campaign, and the Israelis will be putting more settlements in the West Bank. It is a nightmare scenario that they do not like to think about, but it increases the pressure on them to make these negotiations productive. — (WP)

saudi press review

"Although we cannot judge in advance the reported new initiative by President Carter for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, we sincerely hope that he has realized the dangers of separate treaties and the risk in ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people," said "Okaz."

"This realization must take into account other peace avenues based on international resolutions and the Arab demands for Israel's withdrawal from occupied territories including Jerusalem and Palestinian statehood. Without these basic demands, the region will always remain susceptible to a conflagration."

The paper referred to the PLO's offer to enter into a dialogue with the United States and said that the offer "places the responsibility on the U.S. to heed the Palestinian voice of reason which is aware of the importance of the American role and its influence on the Arab world and the Palestinian problem

in particular.

"The U.S. is also aware that the Palestinian problem is the core of the Mideast issue and recent American contacts in Morocco and Sudan have revealed new realities of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Arabs in general consider it an entirely American responsibility to force Israel to work for peace, if the U.S. is truly interested in a just settlement in the region."

In an editorial addressed to Defense Minister Prince Sultan, "Al-Jazirah" discussed the issue of the F-5 warplanes to Egypt which Saudi Arabia was originally going to finance.

It said that when the Kingdom announced it was going to buy planes for Egypt, the latter was "at the center of the Arab conflict with Israel and in the forefront with the Arab Muslim struggle" to regain the occupied lands.

"But then Sadat made a separate peace treaty with Israel and

declared that not a drop of blood would be shed in a war with Israel. He absolved himself of every responsibility and retracted his previous commitments to help liberate our lands and regain our rights. In this way he also absolved of every commitment and pledge that we made to Egypt under his leadership.

"But the absence of his need for the warplanes does not mean the end of the leading role of Saudi Arabia in the conflict with the enemy nor does it mean the end of the Arab and Muslim capability to fight the enemy as Sadat claims.

"There is no doubt that the price of the F-5 warplanes can still be used to meet other requirements.

The paper added: "Sadat is untrustworthy, he often says what he does not mean and it is always advisable to be extremely cautious in dealing with him. Who knows, perhaps if he receives the warplanes he might one day use them to

bomb our own country as Egyptian aircraft did during the sixties."

"Prince Naif's visits to Tunisia and France come within the framework of official visits made by King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd to various capitals, "Al-Medina" said.

"So did Prince Salman's visit to Britain recently. The aim is to improve bilateral relations and lay the foundation for greater cooperation between the Kingdom and other states.

"In our opinion," the paper said, "the separate peace treaty signed by Sadat with the terrorist Begin makes it even more important for the security agencies in the Arab countries to safeguard against Israeli attempts at subversion and destruction of the moral fabric at which the Israelis are adept.

"Prince Naif has already done a commendable job in coordinating security arrangements with the

Gulf states."

Discussing the oil shortage in the United States, "Al-Riyadh" said "it is possible that the crisis is artificial." The paper cited two possible reasons.

"An attempt by the administration to 'shock' the American people into realizing that the situation is grave and that they should start using oil carefully and moderately.

"To find a scapegoat for the failure of the energy program as the presidential election campaign approaches.

"But, the executive and Congress will fight over this failure but in the end they will unite to blame OPEC and particularly Arab member states but this will not change the facts. The Arabs have repeatedly urged a wiser policy of oil consumption in the interests of producers and consumers alike but nothing effective in this direction has been done in the United States, the world's largest consumer."



هكذا من الأصل

What makes Saudi stamps unique

By Geoff Gardner

DHAHRAN — Philately in Saudi Arabia, say enthusiasts, is an activity with twists and turnings all of its own, a unique and exciting ground for both seasoned and would-be collectors.

On a worldwide scale, billions of dollars change hands every year as collectors and investors seek more acquisitions or expand their "portfolios". Earlier this year a single stamp was sold for \$100,000. One of 100 air-mail stamps printed in the U.S. in 1918 it featured, through a production error, an airplane flying upside down — hence its value.

Saudi Arabia now has several thousand stamp collectors, said Warren T. Latshaw, president of the Arabian Philatelic Association.

Latshaw defined the hobby's five recognized areas:

* "General" collections span the world, which usually means a hodgepodge of whatever stamps the philatelist fancies, or can get his hands on.

* "Country" narrows this down to the stamps of one particular country.

* "Category of Country" is more specific: just one type of a country's stamps, such as air-mail, special delivery, parcel post.

* "Thematic" crosses national boundaries, featuring stamps of particular personalities or themes, such as Franklin D. Roosevelt, oil production, religion. The possibilities are endless.

* "Specialties" is even more esoteric. A collection in this class could include one stamp on all its types of printing paper, watermarks, perforations (whether the stamps on a sheet are perforated horizontally, vertically or both), shades of color, errors (such as the inverted air-mail stamp of 1918), cancellations (cancelling instru-

ments have been made of wood, cork, rubber or anything else which holds ink and can make an imprint), and many more.

For example, one of Latshaw's collections has all stamps cancelled with a "kicking mule" imprint. This speciality derives from the western U.S. in the 1800s, when a few postal centers cancelled all stamps with this figure.

The five classifications can overlap. The collector could, for example, combine "Themes" with "Specialties" and collect religious stamps with flaws.

Collections in Saudi Arabia follow these same patterns, but the Kingdom's postal operations require that philatelists be aware of the differences in stamp production and philosophy here.

One aid in obtaining a complete domestic set is that the earliest Saudi stamp is less than 70 years old. Britain's first stamp, the Penny Black, was issued in 1840; America's first came seven years later.

The purpose of postage stamps was to facilitate prepayment of mail (although in the early days much was left unstamped to be paid for by the receiver, as some still is today).

The number of stamps in Saudi Arabia is relatively low because of the small population and need. Yet, Latshaw considers that the Kingdom's stamps have a character all of their own.

Very few Saudi stamps have people or animals on them, compared to those of other countries. The major themes are religion, oil and gas.

Philatelists who want to collect one particular speciality, First Day of Issue, have a difficult time in the Kingdom. These collectors have stamps date-cancelled on the first day of their issue. But there is no fanfare and few announcements in Saudi Arabia about the intro-



This 1916 stamp marked the independence of the Hejaz from the Turks

duction of new stamps. Collectors, therefore, have to keep their eyes and ears open, and make regular checks with the postage service.

Another difficulty is that the Saudi postal service does not distribute stamps in abundance; rather it supplies them as post offices call for new orders, to replenish their stocks.

Collectors also know that Saudi Arabia now uses a watermark in its stamp paper (the U.S. and Britain don't). Watermarks are used to prevent counterfeiting and, like silver lines in riyals, can be easily seen. Soak a stamp in lighter fuel and you will see the familiar palm tree and crossed swords. This figure is in one of three positions relative to the stamp face: right, left or upside down. These three variations and a fourth — some stamps have no watermark at all — compound the problem of obtaining a complete collection.

Along with other countries, the Kingdom has its share of production errors — and these mistakes are valuable from the collector's point of view.

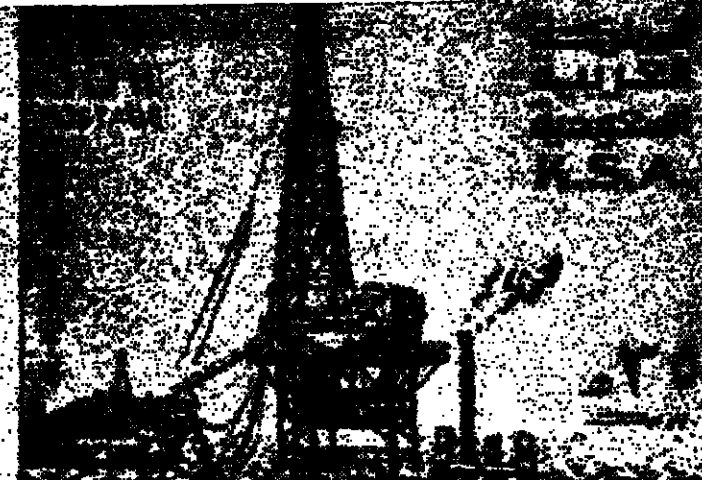
One expensive Saudi stamp is a 1977 issue which has a mistake in a date in the bottom panel. The stamp, which was withdrawn a few days after issue, commemorated the second anniversary of King

Khaled's rule.

Saudi stamps are almost all perforated. Some, however, are imperfectly done. These are rare — and valuable.

The major problem facing the Saudi collector are counterfeits of early issues, mostly of the 1920s. Unauthorized overprints were added to some of these. Overprinting is the process by which the postal service alters a stamp to change its value, or to make it a commemorative stamp. Instead of issuing new stamps as a reminder of a special occasion, the authorities take uncirculated sheets and overprint on them. This can be easily duplicated by fraudsters attempting to create more "rare" stamps.

Experts can detect the counterfeits. Since legal overprinting is done on sheets (100 stamps to a sheet), the philatelist can obtain one of the many sheets available and study it carefully. Counter-



From a recent batch of 35 unperforated halala stamps, this pair is worth around SR450

feiters overprint the stamps, singly, or in groups of four, because mass official-style overprinting is difficult to setup.

The second detection method is to examine overprinted stamps still on their envelopes. Comparison between the envelope and the overlapping counterfeit overstamp usually shows up illegal markings.

Latshaw summarizes Saudi stamps issues by classifying them in two problem areas. The early issues, especially 1922-25, are complicated by fraudulent overprints. Stamps issued from 1960 to the present day challenge the collector in the many varieties of watermarks, shades of color, spacing (due to the changing of plates at the printer) and production methods (photogravure or lithography). Issues printed under the reign of King Faisal differ from those under King Abdul Aziz only by the Royal cartouche on the

stamp.

Other eras are not complicated, since stamps were not issued in large numbers or great variations.

For the collector who sets out to obtain all the variations, the market in Saudi Arabia is tremendous.

The Arabian Philatelic Association, which confines its 170-strong membership to Aramco employees, sponsors an annual stamp auction. Nearly all Saudi material is sold at these auctions, and prices are increasing steadily. Sales at the 1978 auction totalled SR53,000, said Latshaw.

One advantage of collecting Saudi stamps is that the postal service here has restricted the number of commemorative stamps to events concerning Saudi Arabia. The collector will not find stamps issued merely to create collectors' items — and increase the profits of the post office.

Haiti, for example, has issued stamps to commemorate

Abraham Lincoln's birthday; hardly a cause for celebration in

Haiti — but a profitable one for its Government.

Music from the Oud...

By a Staff Reporter

RIYADH — The rababa and the simsimia — traditional musical instruments of the Oud — and national dancing spiced with regional food dishes are features of the Saudi Arabian Cultural Festival, starting here Sunday.

Naes Munajeb's provincial dishes for the buffet (price SR85, with entertainment) include: the Kabza (rice, raisins, pine nuts, liver, cardamom, onions and cinnamon) from the Eastern Province; Yogmush (a wheat pastry Riyadh hotel, is being coordinated stuffed with eggplant, okra, tomatoes, lamb, onions and hot peppers) from the Nejd; and Abdullah Jarella.

Saleeg (boiled lamb, gravy mixed with milk, Egyptian rice, turkey and green salad) from the Western Province.

There will be a selection of Saudi art presented by Dr. Abdullah Masry, director of the Museum of Antiquities, with a display including old powder guns and jewelry of silver and bronze, turquoise and coral. With the antiquities are rare volumes of the Korean, and copies of history books dating back to the 1700s.

The eight-day festival, at a venue; Yogmush (a wheat pastry Riyadh hotel, is being coordinated stuffed with eggplant, okra, tomatoes, lamb, onions and hot peppers) from the Nejd; and Abdullah Jarella.



A workman climbs up the huge nose of Abraham Lincoln. He is repairing cracks on the 10-meter face, one of four sculptures of American presidents carved in rock at the Mount Rushmore Memorial in South Dakota.

One man holds back the flood

By W.B. Reed

COLUMBIA, Calif. — Beavers lapped their tails in warning on the waters of the Stanislaus river in Central California as a small raft glided through the darkness toward the hiding of young environmentalists whose lonely protest has effectively stopped the filling of New Melones reservoir.

On the raft were two newsmen, the first to confirm that 30-year-old Mark Dubois actually had chained himself to a rocky ledge only a few feet from the surface of the reservoir, which — until last week — was filling steadily with runoff melting Sierra snows.

The raft made its way among the tops of nearly submerged trees to a point on the shoreline only a few yards from where Dubois — with the aid of an eye bolt, a short chain and a padlock — has forced the U.S. Army to do what years of pleading with bureaucrats and politicians couldn't.

"As this lower river has gone underwater, a part of me has gone. It's been painful. I've shed a lot of tears," said Dubois, explaining why he decided to offer the Corps of Engineers an ultimatum

— either stop filling New Melones reservoir or risk drowning him.

By opening a valve in New Melones dam and spilling millions of gallons of water downstream, the corps has stopped the reservoir from rising.

The corps, local sheriff's deputies and scores of searchers on foot, in helicopters, planes and boats have also conducted a massive search of the reservoir shoreline in a vain attempt to find Dubois. Calaveras and Tuolumne county sheriffs have called off their search.

"Our latest information is he is not chained. We've received information he is safe from the water. I would say the threat of suicide is a hoax," said Tuolumne county sheriff Wallace Barry.

But during an interview that lasted into the early hours, Dubois was indeed chained — and very close to the water's edge.

Only a white sock on one foot protected his ankle from a heavy chain fastened to a massive eye bolt, which in turn was firmly anchored in solid rock.

"The keys are hidden a hundred feet from here, and when I get a commitment the filling will stop I will tell where they are," said Dubois, his 6 ft 8 ins frame draped in a field blanket and sleeping bag.

The Corps of Engineers, meanwhile, continued its search for Dubois and deliberated over whether to continue with the filling. The reservoir has to go up just a few more feet in order to test the dam's turbine generators.

Next year, however, plans are to raise the reservoir almost 100 feet more. Approximately 13,000 acres of the canyon that Dubois says has become a part of him would be inundated. "We'll just have to re-evaluate the thing," said an exasperated Colonel Donald O'Shei, district engineer in the corps' Sacramento office, which has charge of New Melones dam.

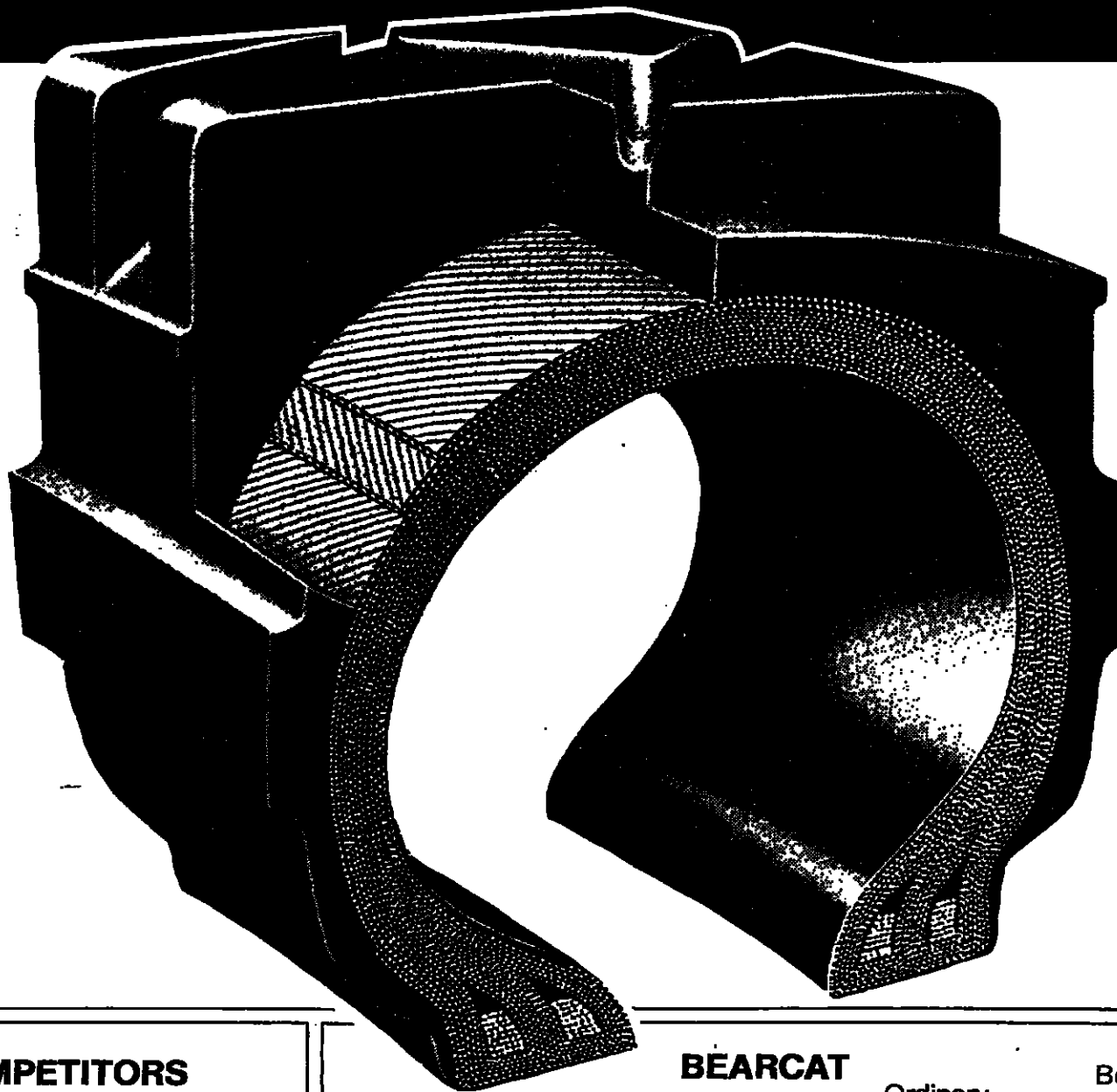
What does he think of Mark Dubois?

"Quite a bit, actually. He's rational, dignified, quite intelligent. I'm somewhat surprised Mark would take such a bizarre action," the colonel said. — (LAT)



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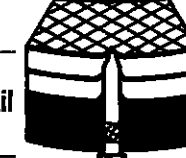
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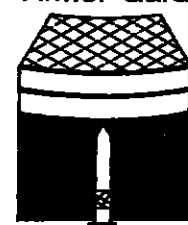


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TOO MAN: Lamar Johnson of the White Sox slides into second base as Bucky Dent, center, collides with New York teammate Willie Randolph, right, in a recent game. Friday, the Yankees shut out Chicago, 4-0.

Houston humbles Montreal in battle of division heads

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP) — J.R. Richard scattered seven Montreal hits Friday night and Terry Puhl hit a home run to give Houston Astros a 3-2 victory over the Expos in a meeting of the National League's division leaders.

With the victory, Houston's fourth in a row, the Astros remained one game ahead of Cincinnati in the West. The Expos, whose winning streak ended at three games, stayed three games ahead of Philadelphia in the East.

The Astros nicked Ross Grimsley for two runs in the first inning, breaking a streak of 27 2/3 consecutive scoreless innings by the Expos' pitching staff. The runs came on singles by Puhl, Craig Reynolds and Cesar Cedeno and an RBI-grounder by Jose Cruz. Puhl homered in the third.

Second baseman Rudy Meoli's two-run in the eighth inning on Ken Griffey's grounder gave Cincinnati a 4-2 victory over Pete Rose and the Phillies. The Reds loaded the bases on two walks off Steve Carlton and a fielder's choice before Griffey's slow bouncer over second base scored



RICHARD: 4-hitter

Ray Knight and Rick Auerbach.

It was Rose's first appearance in Cincinnati since he played out his option with the Reds and signed with the Phillies. He was hitless in four at-bats.

Dave Parker hit a game-tying three-run homer and reliever Rolie Fingers' bases-loaded walk forced in Pittsburgh's winning run as the Pirates rallied in the ninth to beat the San Diego Padres, 9-8. Dave Kingman drove in six runs with his 16th and 17th homers and a double to lead the Chicago Cubs

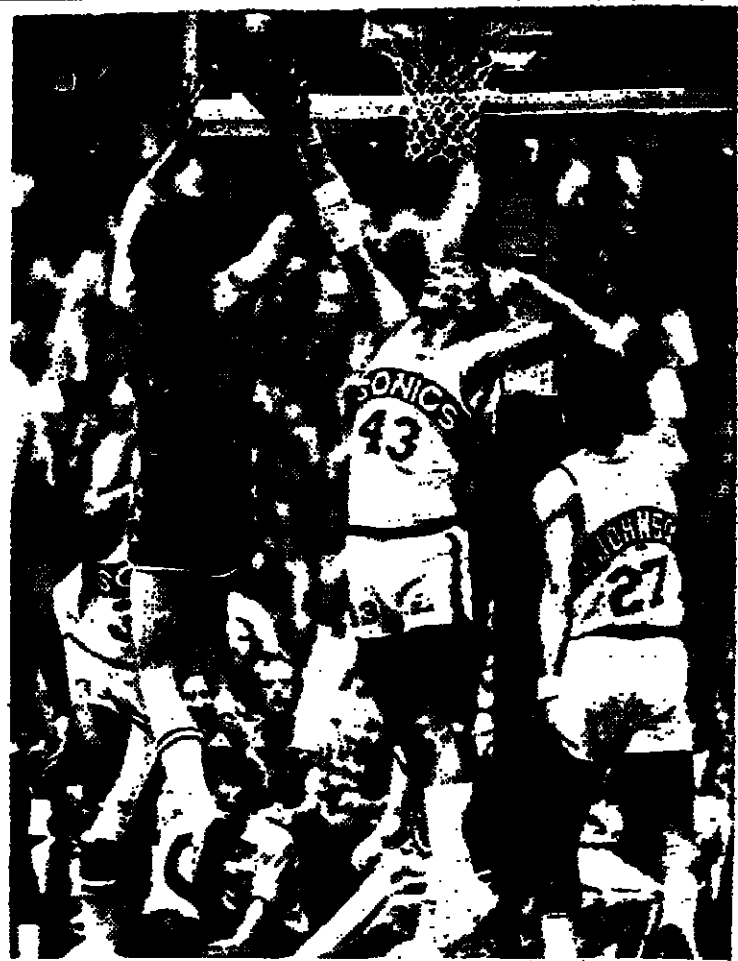
to a 8-2 victory over San Francisco.

Dane Berg's single capped a two-run 11th inning that vaulted the St. Louis Cardinals to an 8-7 victory over Los Angeles. Davey Lopes hit a pair of home runs for the Dodgers. Frank Taveras' grounder scored Doug Flynn with New York's tie-breaking run in the 11th inning and the Mets edged the Atlanta Braves, 5-4.

In the American League, Ron Guidry silenced Chicago on two hits and Lou Piniella hit a homer as the Yankees blanked the White Sox, 4-0.

Butch Hobson homered and drove in three runs to lead the Boston Red Sox to a 5-2 decision over Minnesota. Sixto Lezcano's bases-loaded double in the eighth inning scored two runs and propelled the Milwaukee Brewers past Kansas City, 5-4.

Andre Thornton had a 4-for-4 game and hit two runs, leading the Cleveland Indians to a 7-4 victory over California. Ruppert Jones' two-run homer keyed a four-run first inning and Seattle went on to beat Toronto, 7-2. Oakland scored two runs in the bottom of the ninth inning on a grounder by Jim Essian and a single by Mario Guerrero to beat Detroit, 3-2, and snap the Tigers' six-game winning streak.



CENTER: Seattle's aggressive center Jack Sikma, 43, with teammate John Johnson in a recent game.

Seattle captures its 1st NBA title

LANDOVER, Md., June 2 (AP) — The Seattle SuperSonics, led by center Jack Sikma and a trio of talented guards beat the Washington Bullets, 97-93 Friday night to win the first National Basketball Association championship in their 10-year career.

The Sonics took the best-of-seven playoff final, 4-1, to dethrone the Bullets, who won the title a year ago over Seattle.

It was a comeback victory in which Seattle recovered from a 51-40 halftime deficit by limiting the Bullets to 42 points in whirling half. Sikma, Seattle's 6-foot-11 second-year man, scored 12 points and grabbed 18 rebounds battling Washington's Wes Unseld and Elvin Hayes under the backboards.

Of the guards Dennis Johnson was named the series' most valuable player.

Lopez makes her move

Stadler goes clear at Kemper

CHARLOTTE, N.C. June 2 (AP) — Craig Stadler added a solid, three-under-par 69 to his opening effort of 62 and moved to a four-stroke lead Friday in the second round of the \$350,000 Kemper Open golf tournament.

"It was about the same game as yesterday," said the chunky Stadler, who is listed at 210 pounds and said he'd be happy if he were that light. "I just didn't get it as close to the hole. But there wasn't much difference in the way I played — just seven shots."

"But there's nothing wrong with a 69 on the golf course. I am very pleased."

His 131 total was 13 strokes below par on the 7,160-yard Quail Hollow Country Club course and put him in command going into Saturday's third round of the chase for the \$63,000 first prize. It will be his 26th birthday.

"I've shot 67 here on my birthday the last two years. I'm looking forward to tomorrow," said Stadler, who is seeking his first pro title.

Jerry McGee, who had bested Stadler's 10-under-par first round with an 11-under-par 61, went 13 shots higher with a 74 this hot, humid, hazy day and drifted back to second at 135.

Lopez moves ahead

New Rochelle, N.Y. June 2 (AP) — Nancy Lopez, admitting

that she did not want to sound greedy, shot a two-under par 70 Friday to overtake Pat Bradley for the lead at 137 at the halfway mark of a \$100,000 Ladies Professional Golf Association tournament.

Lopez, who had a 67 on Thursday to trail Bradley by one stroke, closed out with a bogey-six on the 18th hole after having gone eight under on the par 72, 6,410-yard

Wykagil Country Club Course. It gave her a three-stroke lead over Bradley who soared to 74 for 140.

The 22-year-old Lopez is the winner of four tournaments this year and No. 1 in earnings with \$103,475.

Sandra Post, second leading money winner with \$94,908, moved from a six-way tie for ninth with a 72 to third place with a 3-under par 69 and 141.

Pace-making Strasbourg wins French soccer title

PARIS, June 2 (R) — Strasbourg Friday night won the French soccer championship, ensuring a place in next year's European Cup.

The Alsatian club has headed the championship table since the beginning of the season last August but had to battle up to the end to affirm its superiority.

A bad mid-winter patch allowed Nantes and St. Etienne to catch up and Strasbourg only clinched the title in its last League match when it crushed Lyon, 3-0.

Good news for St. Etienne fans was the announcement Friday that the vastly talented Michel Platini would transfer from Nanterre to St. Etienne.

ish League clubs Friday banned the loan of players to the North American Soccer League (NASL).

The annual meeting of Football League approved a proposal by Everton that only permanent transfers to North America will be allowed.

Supporting the ban, Mike Gilks, chairman of Second Division Charlton, recalled the imbroglio over the registration of its regular striker, Mike Flanagan, on whose services two NASL clubs claimed an option.

"I feel like a man who has taken on Lucky Luciano, Bonnie and Clyde and Jesse James with an umbrella and bowler hat — and a rule book that doesn't mean anything," Gilks said.

A proposal to allow League matches on Sundays was outvoted and the four clubs who filled the bottom places in the Fourth Division — Doncaster, Darlington, Crewe and Halifax — were re-elected in preference to the new aspirants, Ayrton and Kettering.

Clubs admitted in recent years notably Wimbledon and Wigan have done well but delegates were reluctant Friday to vote for the expulsion of any of the established clubs.

Records tumble at Asian meet

TOKYO, June 2 (R) — Chinese and Japanese athletes shattered five Asian records to dominate the Asian track and field meeting here Saturday.

But the Japanese, who set two new Asian records, continued to dominate the competition by collecting four more gold medals Saturday. China took three. Iraq two and Thailand and North Korea won one each of the 11 finals.

After three days of competition, the Japanese have won 12 golds against China's five.

Essex moves up to head county cricket standings

LONDON, June 2 (R) — Essex hustled to a nine-wicket win over Glamorgan at Ilford Friday, hoisting itself to the top of the County Championship.

It is the only county to have defied England's rainy summer to the extent of winning two matches.

The latest rain cut the Ilford match to a one-day one-innings affair in which Glamorgan captain Robin Hobbs, a former Essex favorite, declared at 184 for seven. Rodney Ontong three sixes, nine fours hit 86.

Essex, with about 100 minutes to chase the runs, lost ex-England captain Mike Denness at 44 but current England man Graham Gooch (93) and South African Ken McEwan (67) saw it home without further mishap and with five overs to spare.

Team	F	W	L	D	Not out	pts
Essex	5	2	0	3	10	42
Gloucestershire	4	1	0	3	8	32
Nottingham	5	1	1	3	8	30
Surrey	5	1	0	4	8	30
Warwickshire	4	1	0	3	4	22
Yorkshire	5	0	0	5	9	17
Leicestershire	4	0	0	4	6	13
Sussex	4	0	0	4	6	13
Worcestershire	3	0	0	3	4	12
Leeds	4	0	0	4	6	12
Gloucester	5	0	0	5	4	11
Derbyshire	4	0	1	3	2	6
Lancashire	5	0	1	4	0	6
Northants	4	0	0	4	1	4
Gloucester	4	0	0	4	0	4
Warwickshire	5	0	1	4	0	3

Russians ski 77 days across ice floes to N. Pole

By Nikki Finke
MOSCOW, June 2 (AP) — Eerie days without sun. Huge polar rocks block the way. Skis break without warning and there are no spares. Night-long vigils watch which way the ice will drift. That is the tale which seven Russian skiers told of the final leg of a 77-day, 1,500-kilometer trek across the Arctic to become the first team ever to reach the North Pole on skis.

The expedition, to test skiers' endurance and new Arctic survival equipment, arrived at its destination on Thursday. The skiers planted the Red Flag "on the top of our planet."

"We have all gained new happiness," the leader, Dmitri Shparo, 37, said in a message picked up by an amateur radio operator in Moscow.

"Happiness in victory, happiness in the completed voyage, and happiness in the duty we have fulfilled."

Soviet television reported Friday night that the seven skiers spent a day at the Pole before they were picked by aircraft and taken to a drifting Arctic research station, SP-24.

The skiers read a "report" of their journey to the Communist Party's Central Committee and to

Soviet President Brezhnev, who was visiting Hungary. Soviet TV said in its nightly news program.

The newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda," which sponsored the trip, printed excerpts Friday from Shparo's diary kept of the last days. "The final kilometers to the top of the Earth were unprecedented in their difficulty," the newspaper said.

May 24 — The skiers encounter ice so rocks that are heavier than any listed on charts. "Ice rocks can break even a great man," Shparo quotes a Scandinavian explorer as saying long ago. "Nothing like this has come up in the past 69 days of our journey."

May 25 — There is no sun and the skiers are forging ahead only by compass. They are between the Geographic and Magnetic Poles, and must move in a direction opposite to the compass.

"We are moving almost blindly," Shparo said. "It could easily happen that one day we'll move away from the North Pole by accident."

One member of the expedition breaks a ski in half. There are no spares.

May 26 — The skiers are traveling through vast ice fields, across ice 30-centimeters thick. Then through "fields of crushed ice with hills as high as a two-storey house," Shparo writes.

May 27 — "During the past kilometer another ski broke. But immediately the sun appeared and it was like victory," Shparo said. Moving eastward now instead of due north, the expedition stops to fix the broken ski binding so at least it is usable. The explorers take 12 kilograms of supplies from the unlucky skier and distribute it among themselves.

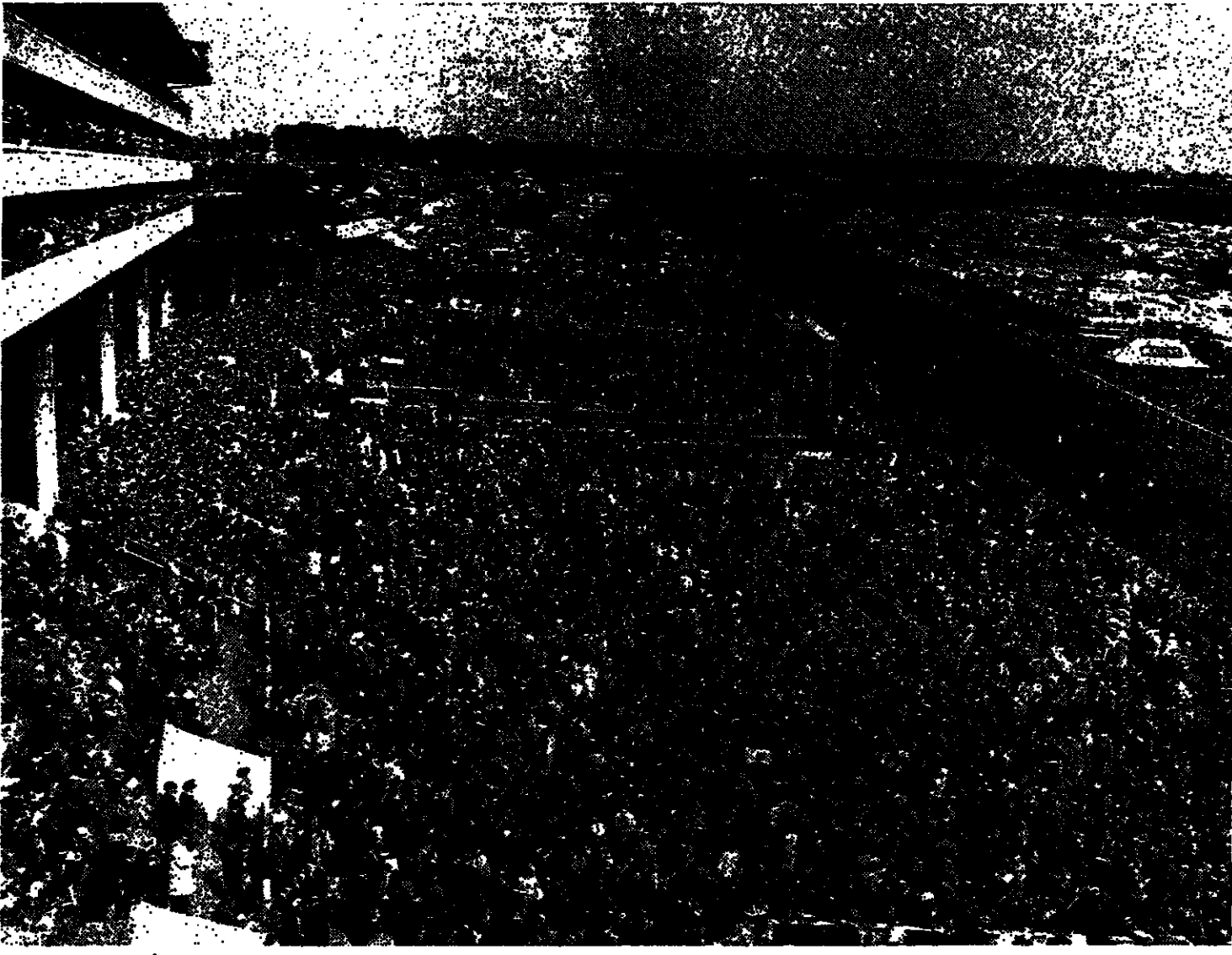
May 28 — A strong westerly wind is blowing, and the skiers are worried about drifting ice floes. The wrong way could send them days from the North Pole. But the sun has come out of the clouds and "we aimed for it," Shparo said.

Each skier now takes a standing watch to see where the ice floes are drifting. The team's three navigators have a sleepless night standing watch for the wind.

May 29 — No Entry reported. 30 — "It is 3 a.m. My comrades are sleeping," Shparo wrote. "After 10 long hours of hard work, they sleep in their shoes and jackets. They do not even pull out their sleeping bags. We have allotted two hours to sleep before the final push to the pole."

The 200th Derby

England pays annual homage to the horse



DERBY DAY: Up to half-a-million people are expected this year at Epsom to watch the 200th running of the Derby for three-year-olds.

By Claude Richardson

LONDON, June 2 (R) — Sir Charles Bunbury, whose passion for racing was so intense that his wife left him in disgust, called wrongly to the toss of a coin in 1779 and missed perpetuating his name.

He and Edward Smith Stanley, the 12th Earl of Derby, had conceived the idea of founding a race for three-year-olds to be run over a mile and a half at Epsom, where Lord Derby had a house called The Oaks. They tossed a coin to decide whose name should be given to the race and Lord Derby won.

So it is as "The Derby" and not the "Bunbury Stakes" that the renowned classic will be run for the 200th time on June 6 at Epsom, on the rolling downs south-west of London.

Indonesia wins badminton cup

JAKARTA, June 2 (AP) — Indonesia retained the coveted trophy in the Thomas Cup badminton championship by defeating Denmark, 5-0 here Saturday.

Sir Charles gained some consolation for not having the race named after him by winning the first Derby in 1780 with Diomed. But his name is now buried in racing books, while Lord Derby's is known across the world not only for the game's greatest classic race, but built up a history, colour and atmosphere unmatched in international sport.

The story is told in an exhibition, "Derby Day 200," at London's August Royal Academy.

Paintings, prints, posters and commemorative pottery underline the wide interest the race has always exerted. Other exhibits range from the breeches worn by Sam Arnall when he won the first Derby in 1780, the spurs of the great 19th century jockey, Fred Archer and the mounted tail of 1865 winner Gladstew, the first French-trained victor and known thereafter in his homeland as "the Avenger of Waterloo," to a silver Fabergé model of Persimmon, who won in the colors of King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, in 1896.

The Derby began to capture the public imagination in the first half of the 19th century. Epsom was near enough to London to make Derby Day an attraction for a day

out, and for those unable or unwilling to pay for a place in the stands, Epsom Downs were free.

As London shifted en masse to Epsom, the roads were clogged with every sort of horse-drawn conveyance, including costermongers' carts, delivery vans and the occasional hearse.

Just for the day, class-conscious 19th-century England dropped the barriers and all sorts and conditions of men and women mixed on the downs. "The whole world was at Epsom yesterday," "The Times" said in 1829.

Stalls and sideshows mushroomed to provide the masses with food and entertainment, and pickpockets, cutpurses, thimble-riggers, tipsters and beggars congregated to relieve the unwary of their money.

Today the scene is perhaps more decorous, but the crowds are as massive as ever. Between a quarter of a million and half a million people annually flock to Epsom on Derby Day, and next month's 200th renewal is likely to attract an attendance higher than ever.

For the 40,000 racegoers paying for entry to the enclosures, there will be 5,000 bottles of champagne, half a ton of salmon, about the same weight of straw-

berries and everything the heart and belly could desire.

Appropriately, it will be the world's richest race, with total prize money of more than 250,000 pounds (\$500,000) and a winner's purse of around 155,000 pounds (\$310,000).

Millions of pounds will change hands on punts large and small, and the winning horse will become a multi-million-pound asset for breeding. In contrast, diomed was sold for export to the United States for 50 guineas (\$105).

With so much at stake, and tension seething in the vast crowd, the race is sure to be as exciting as any other in the series. But it is unlikely to prove as dramatic as some earlier Derby classics.

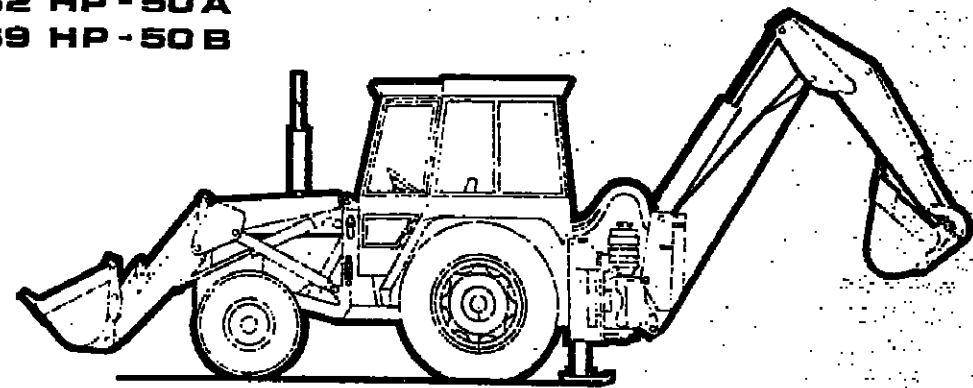
In 1913, Emily Davison, a fanatical campaigner for women's suffrage, threw herself in front of King Edward VII's colt Anmer and was killed. Then the winner and favorite, Crispin, was disqualified and the race awarded to Aboyeur, a 100-to-1 outsider.

Running Rein, the winner in 1844, was afterwards found to be four years old — and the Derby is restricted to horses aged three. In 1962, jockeys narrowly escaped death or serious injury amid flying hooves when a horse fell and brought down six others.

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China port ends 30-year closure

TOKYO, June 2 (AP)—Mingbo (Ningbo), the ancient port city on China's southeastern coast in Zhejiang (Chekiang) Province, has reopened for foreign trade for the first time in 30 years, China's Xinhua (Hsinhua) news agency reported. "All the main navigation channels have been dredged and cargo handling capacity greatly increased," Xinhua said Friday in a dispatch from Hangzhou (Hangchow). Three new wharves for 10,000-ton vessels are under construction as is a deep-water wharf for 100,000-ton vessels, Xinhua said.

In addition, Xinhua said, existing berths are being rebuilt, loading and unloading facilities have been revised and new port administrative offices opened.

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Middle East Shipping Information

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Mauritania fishing to get push

COPENHAGEN June 2 (AP)—Joint Trawlers, a Scandinavian-controlled group, announced Friday it signed a contract with the government of Mauritania for the development of a major national fish industry.

Joint Trawlers, which is one of the world's biggest frozen fish traders with subsidiaries or affiliates in Britain, the United States, Latin America and Africa, said the agreement involves planning and construction of a processing and storage plant at Nouadhibou, Mauritania's principal fishing port, the development of a Mauritanian fishing fleet and training facilities for local fishermen and operators.

<p>AR</p> <p>Shongha May 21 Ibn Al-Roomi Alicante San Houston Sharp Island May 22 Tel Sun Ibn Al Abbar Mannheim Florida Amsterdam Hishar Maru May 24 Jiffar Dana Optima Ocean Strength May 25 Stradway Rabenfels Wakatske Maru Khali Star Ternano Novigrad Mezzario Hispania May 26 Ravenna Wilmington Bordaboa Cape Pride Singapore Rantonerevert Hem Geron Mada Tallman Hojin Maru May 27 Hugo Oldendorf Henriette Maersk May 27 Blackford Seaspeed Climax Emerald Fresco City</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Al Muba Baskikian May 27 George Z Germanic Saud Moon Aloha May 28 Zircone Primo Naji Arm Arabian Endeavour Marstrader Sultan Bruni South Beauty Union Sincmar Sea Bird Elsheikh World Argus Nedilford West Al Mather May 29 London Saron</p>	<p>AR</p> <p>Dima Ned Simba Al Malaz Masashima Maru Novti Jeddah Shuiba Mina Lilac Libertian Statens Saudi Golden Arrow Dubai Kuwat Bahrain Doha Abu Dhabi</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Arco Independence May 25 Ocean Dolphin Havard Texaco Greenwich Sologne Shoho Maru Mazacoea Al Rafidin Jarmada Monge Texaco Rochester Egeon Robert Maersk May 26 Sanko Gerd Amnis P.V. 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<p>Marpatrol May 21 Petrola 32 May 23 Vera Belinger Sheldion Yelke May 24 Stillo May 26 Petrola Gas May 27 Merc Trader</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Aradine May 21 Bizarra</p>	<p>AR</p> <p>Marveika May 23 Yasmina May 24 Shiza Rustaveli Shloper Sea Vishva Sandesh Roi Tambo Silt Dene Vela Titi N'Chicha Cap Camerat May 25</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Rozelli Ioannis Nicos Bilbao Eug Sebou Selma Puerto De Ambers Livorno May 27 Alchimist Louisiana Origurs La Chorra Muelo Maru Diabon May 28 Hamburg Burgwardensand Cap Benet Marseilles Bordeaux Sahara Simonetta Tours Istra St. Louis Du Rhone Genoa Avoir</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Basrah Faust Andraz Strug May 26 Amazonia Enrichi Moon Dionit Narcford Rakhov Great Honour Fujiharu Maru May 30 Malaysia</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Sincarty Hual Orchid Southern Al Sarned May 29 Wallaroo Marfo Al Mansouriah Sky Damarra Mancheng May 28 China Arabian Sea Umm Qasr Altenburg Rostock</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Gregos May 21 Hericio Ireneis Sky Jeddah Anageli Sky Sribja Tartos Ilex Arya Kayhan Singapore 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Basrah Aqean Prosperity Arya Raikish May 28 Chorramshahr Kishimige Maru Japan Nedilford Rotterdam May 29 Jeddah Al Bahrein Kijaz Emirates Express May 30 Umm Said</p>	<p>AR</p> <p>Concordia Tazj Zlarst Mosel Strathfryne Socut I Ghazi Qoi Kin May 31 New Zealand Star Murgendian Transporter II Barnfels</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Cap D'Agde May 21 Seta Marseilles Le Durance Calabria Anane Amerikanbar Takaniya May 24</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Shima Maru Bao Hu</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Kavro Maless May 21 Amuro Sir Charles Hambro Rotterdam Bonait Mohamed Bandar Mahshahr Fairfield Sunrise Michael C St. Croix</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Dana Optima May 21 Minesfield Cheung Chau May 22 Singapore Strathfryne Fujiharu Maru Korea Ocean Strength Splendid Albatross Turbelle Strathfryne Wakatske Maru May 23</p> <p>AR</p> <p>Rentonerevert Conan Forest Tallman Bargel Sribja Tartos Ilex Arya Kayhan Singapore Merchant May 27 Italy Jeddah Basrah Aqean Prosperity Arya Raikish May 28 Chorramshahr Kishimige Maru Japan Nedilford Rotterdam May 29 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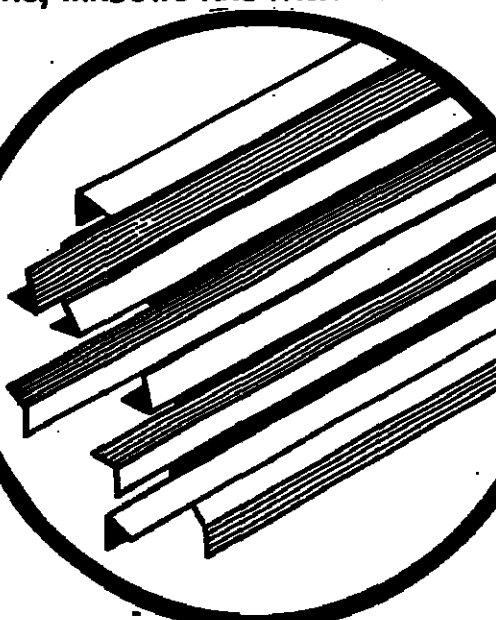
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PAGE 12

International

Rhodesia guerrilla chiefs set up combined command

DARESSALAAM, June 2 (R) — Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, leaders of the guerrilla alliances fighting the Zimbabwe Rhodesia government, announced Saturday that they had created a joint military command which would intensify the bush war.

The two leaders held a news conference after two days of talks here aimed at consolidating the Patriotic Front grouping.

Nkomo said, "at Addis Ababa on May 12 we decided to create certain organs to bring ourselves closer together and make us more effective. Now we have decided to finalize and institute them."

Nkomo, who heads the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) wing of the front, added "there will be an intensification of the war."

Mugabe, leader of the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) said he could not see how the Salisbury administration of Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa would last much longer.

He declined to predict when it would fall, but replied: "They can last as long as we are not sufficiently reinforced for purposes of escalating the struggle. Now we feel we are reinforced."

In Salisbury, Muzorewa Saturday appealed for peace to the country's hostile neighbors and guerrillas.

In his first television and radio address to the nation since assuming office at midnight on Thursday, the 54-year-old bishop promised his people irrevocable emancipation from white control.

"When we have finally achieved that true freedom, peace and prosperity, no foul-mouthed idiot will dare say we are puppets or stooges of some establishment," he declared.

He spoke after a series of talks with U.S. emissaries last week, during the official transition from white rule. Official sources said he had secret meetings with several

unofficial envoys, including State Department Africa adviser Allard Lowenstein.

They had told him he could reinforce his case for international recognition by proving that he, and not the whites, now ran the country, the sources said.

In his long address Friday Muzorewa urged the United States and Britain to recognize his government and lift sanctions. There was a new democratic reality in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, with which the world must learn to live,

Rhodesians jailed for murder of black villager

SALISBURY, June 2 (AP) — The former commander of a protected village and three guardsmen have been convicted of culpable homicide in the torture-slaying of a black villager.

Judge Sir Hugh Beadle, before passing sentence, said it was "the worst case of culpable homicide that I have ever tried."

Evidence showed the Guard Force members, and their white commander, Jose Manuel Martins, tortured and assaulted Vusi Chibaya for two days in the protected village Mtoko in April.

The Guard Force members tied Chibaya to a tree after ducking his head in a bucket of water, beating him, and tying his hands and legs to the pillars of a water tower in a position witnesses described as "like a frog."

Martins, who with the others had pleaded innocent, was sentenced to eight years in prison. Corp. Cuthbert Gonesse, second in command, was given seven years. The others received lesser sentences.

A protected village is a town fenced and occupied by a military force to protect it from guerrillas in the bush war that has claimed more than 16,000 lives in six years.

he said.

This view was put forward strongly to the visiting Americans, some of whom were directly connected with the Carter administration, the official sources said. But no tangible results had emerged from the talks so far.

The first British diplomat to be based in Salisbury since Rhodesia rebelled against Britain in 1965, Foreign Office Assistant Under-Secretary Derek Day, arrived Friday night to establish close contacts with the new government.

He was expected to shuttle back and forth to London to keep Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington informed.

The mainly black coalition administration has been criticized abroad for perpetuating a large measure of white influence.

Former Premier Ian Smith and four other whites are members of the 17-man cabinet. Whites have 28 seats in the 100-seat parliament as well as holding day-to-day control of security forces and the civil service for the next five years.

Muzorewa said Saturday that never in history had a government come to power with more problems than his.

He asked guerrillas to return in peace and assured Mugabe and Nkomo that the amnesty offer was genuine and honest "and comes from the bottom of our hearts."

He said that four weeks ago he had communicated officially with the leaders of the five African "front-line" states who support the Patriotic Front.

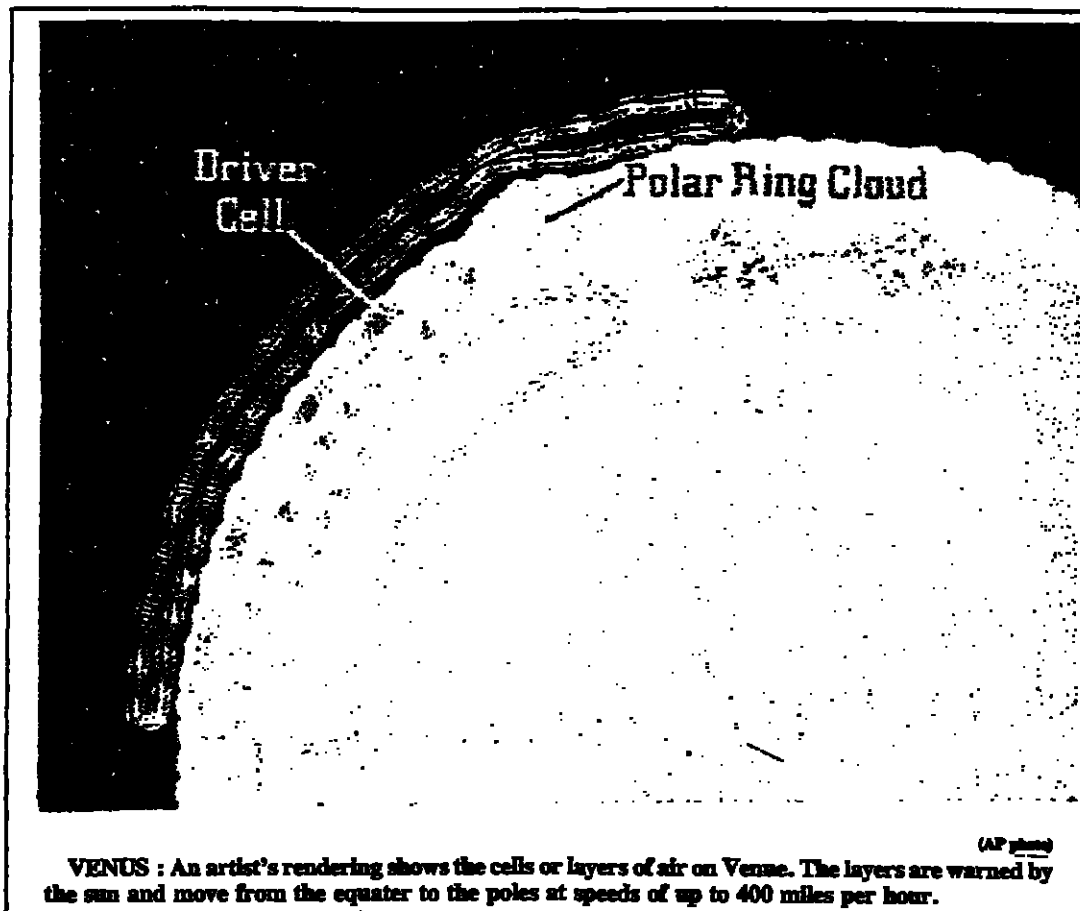
Sandinistas said surrounded

MANAGUA, June 2 (AP) — President Anastasio Somoza's National Guard says it is closing in on Sandinista guerrillas trapped in a pocket just north of the Costa Rican border.

The announcement came Friday as sporadic fighting was reported in Managua and other cities and as the rebels pressed efforts to promote a general strike in Managua.

Clandestine Radio Sandino warned Managua residents a general insurrection was coming and suggested stockpiling food and medical supplies.

National Guard patrols have



VENUS: An artist's rendering shows the cells or layers of air on Venus. The layers are warmed by the sun and move from the equator to the poles at speeds of up to 400 miles per hour.

Unofficial U.S. envoys reported seeing top leaders in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, June 2 (AP) — Several Americans "connected with the U.S. government" have been in Salisbury over the past week apparently monitoring the transition to modified black rule, sources close to Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa said Saturday.

One visitor, they said, was Allard Lowenstein, a former con-

gressman and U.N. envoy who was in Rhodesia last month as part of the Freedom House Delegation monitoring the election.

The sources said Lowenstein met with Bishop Muzorewa in a "private capacity" early last week. Other Americans were not identified, and details of their activities were not disclosed.

A special British government envoy, Derek Day, arrived in Salisbury Friday night from London, saying his mission was to "develop and maintain the closest possible contact" with Muzorewa. Day is staying at Marumbe House, the British government's former official residence in Salisbury.

Day said his posting to Salisbury, on a temporary basis, didn't imply recognition of the government.

ZANU
In another development, police released five of 13 officials of the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's maverick ZANU party who have been detained since Wednesday.

According to ZANU spokesman Mary James Dzova, police questioned the men about "a number of things — party activities and the like."

Boycott
ZANU is boycotting the new government, claiming the April elections were rigged in favor of Muzorewa's United African National Council (UANC). ZANU won 12 of 72 seats reserved for blacks in the 100-member legislature, against Muzorewa's 51.

tightened the perimeter around members of the International Communist mercenary brigade in the south, said Col. Apule Aranda Escobar, the Guard public relations officer.

He said five guardsmen had been killed in the fighting but had no idea about Sandinista ties. The guard does not take prisoners.

Aranda said the rebels, who allegedly entered Nicaragua from Costa Rica Monday in five groups of 60, were firing on Guard positions with hand-held rockets. The Guard continued to pummel the rebels with planes, tanks and

truck-launched rockets. The fighting is taking place on the 25-kilometer-wide strip of land between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific.

The Somoza government continued to denounce what it said was a troop building on the Costa Rican side of the border, intended to free the trapped guerrillas.

Costa Rica has no army but has long been accused by Somoza of harboring the guerrillas which are struggling to overthrow him and end 42 years of his family's rule. Costa Rican authorities have evacuated the border areas in case the Nicaraguans should cross the border in pursuit of guerrillas.

Little unanimity

North and South poles apart at UNCTAD

MANILA, June 2 (R) — Rich and poor countries stuck to widely differing views on how best to spread the world's wealth as the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) drew to a close here Saturday night.

Efforts were still going on to salvage as much as possible from the four-week conference, already extended 24 hours beyond its scheduled ending.

But delegates said it was clear the conference would end with much less achieved than was hoped for at the outset.

They said the negotiating group had all but collapsed in trying to draft an agreed resolution on global consultations for new international economic order.

The Western industrialized countries were insisting that the text must mention energy among the problems to be solved, but the "Group of 77" developing countries were saying the issue should not be singled out.

A Philippines delegate said Saturday night the "message of Manila" seemed to be that developing countries would have to trade more among themselves if they wanted enough bargaining power to gain more from the industrialized countries.

The delegate said the "Group of 77," actually 119 Latin American, Asian and African countries, might have learned that such economic cooperation could be the most important way of facing the richer nations.

Negotiations might start soon among developing countries to grant one another trade preference and set up their own multinational trading companies, he said.

It is certainly less than we had hoped for but it means a strengthening of developing country cooperation, then the conference

was worthwhile," he said.

The conference was holding a final session after midnight Saturday to endorse matters where agreement had been reached. A few of them, including proposals on commodity agreements, were substantial.

A series of votes was also expected on resolutions which Third World countries felt should be recorded, even if they were rejected by developed countries.

On commodities, the industrialized nations have agreed that processed and semi-processed products could be included in negotiations for an international commodity agreement where the developing countries consider it appropriate.

But delegates said this concession would be made only if the Group of 77 did not force a decision on the proposal for a new finance facility to make up for loss of earnings on commodity exports. They said this seemed a likely compromise.

Western countries have been

Indian army opens fire on rioting police strikers

NEW DELHI, June 2 (AP) — Five policemen were wounded, one of them seriously, when Indian Army troops opened fire on a violent mob of striking police in Ahmadabad, Gujarat state, western India.

United News of India reports from the city, 500 kilometers north of Bombay, said the firing took place when 7,080 policemen began stoning soldiers who prevented them submitting a list of grievances to the chief minister of Gujarat.

Further details were not immediately available.

Friday's incident was the most serious involving policemen since the agitation began in Punjab state, north India, three weeks ago and spread to other states in north, west and central India.

The army moved into Ahmadabad Thursday night after striking policemen turned violent, attacked senior officials and tore up a police control room. Junior police officers have also deserted their posts, UNI said.

reluctant to let UNCTAD assume a financial role which they believe should be played, by existing institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Earlier Friday, the conference was extended by at least 24 hours in an effort to overcome the crisis on major issues.

Some African nations, expressing bitterness over what they saw as the inflexible stand of the Western nations, threatened to declare the conference a failure if there was no last-minute change of heart, delegates reported Friday.

But other Third World nations, from Asia and Latin America, made behind-the-scenes efforts to salvage at least some of the agreements.

Philippines Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, president of the conference, announcing the one-day extension, said there was a possibility the conference might be extended to Sunday "if we go on talking."

The conference was officially due to end Friday but when the final plenary session started Friday afternoon there were only a handful of peripheral resolutions ready.

With few of the substantive UNCTAD issues completed, attention switched to a resolution sponsored by the Palestine and the southern African delegates.

Despite attempts to block it by the United States and Western European countries, on the grounds its wording was too political, it was passed — but only after the U.S. insisted on a roll call vote which forced each country to declare its position.

It received 91 votes to 16, with 14 abstentions. Thirty-eight countries including Jordan were not present for the vote.

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Chamoun urges talks on peace with PLO

BEIRUT, June 2 (R) — Camille Chamoun, a powerful rightist leader has called for reconciliation talks with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Former President Chamoun, whose National Liberal Party (NLP) militiamen battled Palestinian commandos during the 1975-76 civil war, said he wished to help the Palestinians out of their predicament in Lebanon.

Speaking to reporters Friday, Chamoun said, "The Palestinian organizations here find themselves in truly tragic conditions today, with no way out in sight — now or in the near future ..."

"I personally see nothing to prevent me from meeting with them and discussing their case realistically and constructively, in the light of Lebanon's interests, the Palestinians' short-term and long-term interests, and in the interests of the region as a whole."

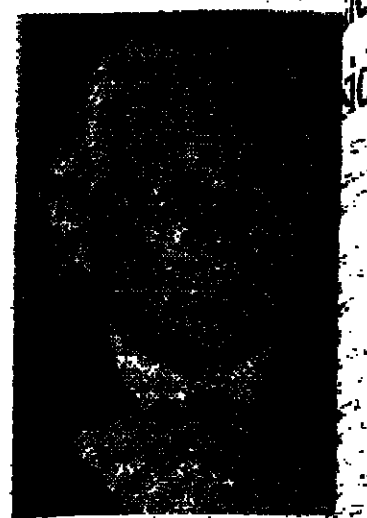
Chamoun added, "I meant what I'm saying. This is not a maneuver."

There was no immediate reaction from the PLO.

Chamoun, who heads an alliance of the rightist parties, has said in the past that talks with the Palestinians were impossible as long as Syria retained a powerful deterrent force in Lebanon.

He said, "The Palestinians are caught in a cross-fire — their struggle with the Lebanese on one side and the horrible war between them and Israel on the other."

Meanwhile, civilian refugees continued to pour out of the South Lebanese port city of Tyre Saturday, despite an uneasy ceasefire between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli-backed rightist militias. The unofficial truce which



Camille Chamoun

ended five days of artillery duels Thursday appeared to be holding, but Israeli planes kept tension high by flying over wide areas of the border region.

The aircraft swooped in over several Palestinian strongholds, but did not open fire. The residents of Tyre, which was pounded by Israeli naval and artillery bombardments last month, apparently had little confidence in the peace lasting.

Thirty vehicles packed with refugees and their belongings were seen heading north along the main coastal road.

In the Tyre itself, shopkeepers were loading their goods on trucks in preparation for departure.

Local officials said more than 40,000 of the city's estimated 50,000 inhabitants had fled to safer areas to the north.

Government officials he said they had set up a relief center in the south to care for the refugees and were ready to provide more if necessary.

South Lebanon Governor Halim Fayyad said there was no shortage of food supplies but that lack of accommodation was a major problem.

S. Africa champ stopped in eighth by U.S. fighter

MMABATHO, Bophuthatswana, June 2 (Agencies) — American John Tate stopped South African Kalle Knoetze in the eighth round of their 12 round heavyweight fight here Saturday.

The bout was regarded as an unofficial eliminator for the World Boxing Association title held by Muhammad Ali, who is expected to retire this year.

Tate, a 24-year-old black from Tennessee with an undefeated 18-0 record, weighed 233 pounds and had a 17-2 record.

More than 50,000 fans, mostly black, turned out in an open-air soccer stadium to watch the fight. Police, some with dogs, zealously maintained order, pushing even reporters and photographers around. The bout was being televised live for audiences in Europe and Latin America.

The venue was bizarre. Bophuthatswana is a former tribal homeland granted "independence" by neighboring South

Africa in 1977.

It is only recognized by South Africa. The world communist claims South Africa government granting "independence" to black homelands to maintain apartheid.

There were no knockdowns, but Tate, 233 pounds, dominated the fight as Knoetze appeared to get tired by the third round. Tate landed a right jab to the bell.

Tate banged away at Knoetze on the ropes in the fifth round. Knoetze missed Tate with a right and stumbled. Tate then landed a left jab.

By the end of the seventh round Tate was winking and smiling. The fight was stopped at 2:30 in the eighth round.

It was Knoetze's third against 18 victories. Knoetze was ranked the No. 1 challenger for the title if and when it falls vacant.

Fraud squad ends record career for Cairo 'lawyer'

CAIRO, June 2 (AP) — For years, Muhammad Amin Heiba was a Cairo lawyer so successful that he never once lost a case.

He pleaded criminal and civil suits before the courts with such eloquence that he built a reputation among his fellow lawyers for being unbeatable. In one year alone, he won 50 cases.

Moreover, his clients believed him to have the attribute of good luck — not a bad extra to have in court on your side.

Fifteen years ago, a rich Egyptian came to Heiba with a request that he manage his estate after his death, which Heiba did with exemplary honesty.

Trouble was, the newspaper "Al Ahram" reported Saturday, Heiba was not exactly what he seemed. Not only was he not a

lawyer and never had been, but was really a villager who went to primary school.

Someone blew the whistle. The fraud squad went into action. "Al Ahram" said, Heiba 60, arrested for practicing law as a false pretenses. He had joined law firm as a clerk, "and delivered in himself the extraordinary ability to draw up legal briefs, memoranda." He soon went business for himself.

When the cops nabbed the lawyer, Heiba was found he was in the process of handling 54 cases before the courts and had 13 tracts draw-up with 34 clients.

"Al Ahram" did not say whether Heiba would plead his own defense when his case came up.

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